The Mining Iournal,

COMMERCIAL GAZETTE: RAILWAY AND

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1231.-Vol. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

(SUPPLEMENT) STAMPED.....SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, Mo. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to extend his business, begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREION STOCKS and SELLS, and ASELLS, and other securities, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are paid realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk; whitst speculative (or progressive) shares frequently yield large and immediate profits, it well hought. Advise given to capitalists by letter, or personally.

Mr. Cacorres refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on page 216. The present moment presents peculiar apportunities for investments on a large scale.

NE, No. 29, THREAL MINING SHARE DEALER. THREADNEEDLE STREET,

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, of 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH MINING SHARES, for cash Bankers: London and Westminster.

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150 Angarrance Cons., 71s.

210 Kelly Bray.

221 Bray.

Atfest Comosis.

Botallack.

Consols.

Camborne Vean and Wheel Francis.

Camperth.

Cara Bres.

Date Cat paid).

Date Cat paid).

2 Dolcoath.
73 Ding Dong.
10 Drake Walls.
3 Devon Consoli
720 East Providen
1 East Basset.
720 East Trefusis.
10 East Rosewari
10 Great Alfred.

And the solid wing Starkers FOR Starks, and recommends those marked againg the greatest dividends, and those marked (†) for a rise in marked (†) f

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.

SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.

Published by PETER WATNON, No. 3, 01d Bread-street, London, E.C.

The difficulties which shareholders and the mining public have encountered in seeking correct prices of mine shares, &c., duily or weekly, induced me, at the suggestion of several of my friends, to publish a "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST," which is published every Friday (in time for post), and comprises the following leads:—

remi of my friends, to publish a "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST," which is published every Friday (in time for post), and comprises the following sadd:—
DIVIDEED MINE MERTINOS, showing the months in which meetings are held.
ASSTRACT OF MINES, showing when meetings are held.
ASSTRACT OF MINES, SHOWING WHEN MERTINOS.
DARK ERODD OF PRICES, AND THANSACTIONS IN MARKET.
MINING NEWS, AND REPORTS FROM MINES.
WEEKUF SALES OF ORES—COPPER, Tin, and Lead, with corresponding sales last month.
MINING STARE LIST.—DIVIDEND, showing number of shares in each mine, amount paid per share, present market price, and of such as are only nominal, last dividend declared, amount per share, and date.
PROMESSEY, showing number of shares, amount paid, present market price.
FORGION MINES.—SHARE LIST, showing number of shares, amount of shares, amount per share, closing prices, daily sales.
Every person interested in, or associated with mining, particularly in Cornwall and Bron, would find it to their interest to subscribe to this "Weekly Circular," wherein I saly announce any important change in affines generally throughout the said counties and claswhere, so far as attainable), positing out any favourable changes in lodes or trainfaction as they from time to time cours, and commenting on their respective merits. It is my constant endeavour to convey the best and most reliable information (derived manifestic sources) and advice, as a guide to the selection of mines most desirable in interest and speculation; also, to give the closest actual marketable prices of wars and seliers. The supply and demand frequently enhance or diminish the market, over under the intrinsic value of shares: whenever this is the case, I endeavour to sain out the same, and my observations and suggestions are based on legitimate mining, connection with market operations.

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SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) APPEARS IN PATER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own agents. ABRIDGED Birts are given, and important information on the present and future discretions copiets of mines throughout Cornwall and Deven, with advice thereon as to puror asle of shares.

HOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT

NOTICE.—MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

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Senta systematically and clear summaries of fluance and expenditure.

The and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all sharsholders, persent or extract.

Minter on manifestical of any important occurrence to the sharsholders, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

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ORGEMOON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. GEORGE MORE will sell shares for time, at a slight advance in grice, to any one pos-sessing a name of commercial value.

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Catherine and Jane, 5s. Dev. & Court., 26s. 9d. 3 Ding Dong. 50 Denham Bridge, 2s. 6d. 1 Dev. Gt. Cons., £4771/2. 30 Dale.

1 Dev. Ot. Cons., £477%.

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15 East Russell, £15½.
30 East Rosewarne (or any part), 11s. 9d.
1 East Rasset.
2 East Margaret., £3½.
2 East Margaret., £3½.
1 Grantoler., £55½.
50 Gawion United.
30 Great Baddern, 1s. 10d.
30 Great Heavas, 11s. 9d.
30 Great Heavas, 11s. 9d.
30 Great Wheal Vor. 14s.
10 Great Heavas, 11s. 9d.
30 Great Wheal Way.
11 Hingst. Down, £4½.
25 Holmbush.
And. a BUVER of West.

has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at FREE OF COMMISSION:—

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20 Lady Bertha.
20 Lady Belliza, 3s. 10d.
20 Lewis.
10 No. Robert, £2 13s. 9d.
20 North Downs.
20 North Boswar.
15 North Crofty.
26 North Basset.
27 North Minera.
28 North Minera.
29 Old Tolgus United.
29 Redmoor, 4s. 10d.
20 Rosewarne & Herland.
20 Rosewarne & Herland.
20 Rosewarne & Herland.
20 Rosewarne United.
21 South Caradon, £467%.
22 West Brances.
23 Wheal Margerty.
25 Wheal Addams.
26 West Brances.
26 West Brances.
27 West Brances.
28 West Brances.
29 Wheal Margerty.
20 Wheal Merly.
25 Wheal Addams.
26 Worthing, 9s. 3d.
27 West Caradon, £82%.
26 Worthing, 9s. 3d.
27 Wheal Crebor, 16s. 3d.
28 Wheal Teslop.
26 Wheal Ludcott, £3%.
26 Wheal Crebor, 16s. 3d.
27 Wheal Margerty.
28 Wheal Crebor, 16s. 3d.
29 Wheal Crebor, 16s. 3d.
20 Wheal Ludcott, £3%.
29 Wheal Unity.
20 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
21 Wheal Graville, £44%.
28 Wheal Arthur.
29 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
21 Wheal Graville, £44%.
29 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
21 Wheal Graville, £44%.
29 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
21 Wheal Graville, £44%.
29 Wheal Margaret, £70%.
29 Wheal Margaret, £70%.
20 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Arthur.
21 Wheal Graville, £44%. o North Roskear.
15 North Crofty.
5 North Frances.
4 North Basset.
5 North Minera.
5 Nid Tolgus United.
1 Providence, £971/2.
6 Par Consols.
90 Redmoor, 4s. 10d.
20 Rosewarne & Herland.
30 Round Hill, £1 ss. 6d.
2 Rosewarne & Herland.
5 South Basset.
10 Stray Park.
10 Stray Park.
12 Sou. Lady Bertha, 8s. 6d.
12 Sou. Lady Bertha, 8s. 6d.
10 South Carn Bres. £34,
20 St. John del Rey. £114/.
12 Sou. Lady Bertha, 8s. 6d.
10 South Buller and West
Penstruthal.
50 So. Condurrow, 10s. 9d.
2aradon, 8t. Ives Consols, Tamadon, 8t. Ives Con

20 Hollmoush.
And a BUYER of West Caradon, St. Ives Consols, Tamar Consols, Wheal Marge North Crofty, North Roskear, East Russell, Margery, West Seton, East Wheal Rose, Origus United, North Downs.
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5 Tolivadden, £95.

1 South Frances, £270.

5 Tolivadden, £95.

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50 Kitty (Leiant), £314.

10 North Robert, 254.

30 80. Lady Berlind, 7a. 6 20 Wh. Ellen, £4¼. 25 Wh. Charlotte, £3¼. 66 Wheal Harriett, 14s. 94. 200 Lady Eliza, 2s. 9d. 5 Kitty (Leiant), £2½, 10 North Robert, £2½. Apply, by letter, to William F. Lilly, 4, Crown-terms.

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10 East Russell.
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25 East Providence.
10 East Russell.
10 Tolvadden £8½.
10 Wheal Arthur, 10s. 6d.
20 Wheal Carthur, 10s. 6d.
20 Wheal Sidney.
10 Wheal William Shapes has been fonced with instructions to nurshase the following charms. Mr. Richards has been he immediate cash, on receip 2 Wheal Mary Ann. I South Caradon.

honoured with instructions to ceipt of certificate of transfer:— 1 East Rasset.
20 Calstock Consols.
50 Wheal Harriest.
orrespondence, it is desirable thaires should name the lowest p proved Divideod and Progressive olications addressed to Mr. M.

LAKE

POSITIVE SALE at the prices
25 No. Treisway.
26 Wheel Addems, 16s. 9d.
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10 Calstock Consols.
10 East Falmouth.
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2 St. Ives Consols.
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DEBENTURES OF FIFTY POUNDS EACH, BEARING THE WHITTINGTON FREEHOLD ESTATE AND COLLIERY INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.—The DIRECTORS of the BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMFANY (LIMBTED), under gowers of the Act of Far-liament, are NOW RECEIVING APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURES of FIFT FOUNDS EACH, for three, five, or seven years. Interest at 5 per cent. per anump, sayable half-yearly, with option to the leveleve to convert into shares within a year. About £11,000 have been expended. The property consists of three extensive seems of coal, with engines, machinery, and heliddings. One of the sessue has been won, and the coal is expected to be in the market in about two mouths. The colliery is near the port and railway station at Lydney.—Applications may be made to Mr. G. S. Bayaar, sharebroker, 2, Stephen-street; or to Mr. B. D. Collens, managing director, at the offices of the company, 6, Bridge Parele.
British, February 4, 1859.

ADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY .- THIRD EXTENSION SHARES (210 per share paid).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the PROPELETORS of THIRD EXTENSION SHARES (210 paid) in the MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY are required to PAY a CALL of FIVE POUNDS per share on each of their respective shares, on or before the 15th day of April next, at the Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, in the

before the 16th day of April maxt, at the Union mains to common, s, runces-sizes, in the City of London.

Notice is hereby, further given, that interest at the rate of £5 per cent, per annum will be charged or all calts remaining unpaid after the day above-infestioned; that the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day above-infestioned; that the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day named will further incur a loss of interest on the amount called upon each share, for the period intervening between the 16th day of April aforesaid and the date at which the company are entitled, upder the contract, to make the next payment into the treasury at the £ast India House, on account of the capital; and that if default be made in the payment of this call for one calendar month after the 16th day of April aforesaid, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfatiure, under the company's Deed of Settlemont.

By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

33, New Broad-street, E.C., March 11, 1859.

23, New Broad-street, E.C., March 11, 1859.

OPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY—
(PABELLON AND CHANARCILLO RAILWAY COMPANY)—NOTICE IS
HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Copiano Extension
Railway Company (Pabelion and Chanarcillo Railway Company) will be HELD at the
offices of the company, 2, New Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next,
at Two o'clock precisely, pursuant to Act 34 of the statutes of the company, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report of the directors, and for the general business
and affairs of the company.

By order of the Board,
Dated the 16th day of March, 1859.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, A. D. 1691.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the AJ GENERAL COURT of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bish street, on Wednesday, 6th of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely. In pursuance of the provisions of the company's charter, the following sentien retire from the Court of Assistants, but, being eligible for re-election, will offe

In pursuance of the provisions of the company's charter, the following gentlemen will retire from the Court of Assistants, but, being eligible for re-election, will offer themselves fir that purpose:—George Gay, Esq., Deputy Governor; Alfred Fowler, Esq., George Hall Fownall, Esq., Assistants.

It is proposed that an addition of one member be made to the Court of Assistants; and the General Court will be made extraordinary for the purpose of ejecting such member, if it should be the pleasure of the proprietors so to do.

Proprietors intending to offer themselves for election must leave notice thereof in writing at the offices of the company on or before the 23d inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from Wednesday, the 23d inst., to Wednesday, the 6th proxime, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Assistants, CHARLES FIREWER, Sec.

CREAT CARADON AND SLADE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company is appointed to be HELD at Temple Chambers, Fleet-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of submitting a report and statement of accounts, and for the transaction of other erdinary business.

And notice is hereby further given, that the books kept for the registration of transfers of shares will be closed on and from Thursday, the 31st day of March Inst. to the day of meeting.

By order, J. BEARDMORE WATHEN, Sec., Temple Chambers, Floet-street, London, E.C., March 16, 1859.

WHEAL EMMA.-At an ADJOURNED GENERAL HEAL EMMA.—At an ADJOURNED OF NEW OF NEW AND STATEMAN METATION OF the adventurers, held at the London Tavern, March 9th, 1859, Fresent—Mesers, Ivinney, Curling, Buckland, Chas. Davey, Wills, Harrison, J. Cockel ut Hitchins, Charles, Staudfer, Rice, Jaquemot, Pauli, Condy, Brooks, Webb, and Robins Represented by proxim—Mesers, Nicol, Rogers, Pedler, Dunstan, E. Cockell, T. Wiymouth, Goss, Coombe, Lane, Milsted, J. Marshall, Chudleigh, Paecoe, Barrardeker, Friend, Ashbee, Mediand, and Joli, Mr. W. P. PAULL in the chair,

minutes of the general meeting on the 9th of February last, the report of the spe mmittree appointed at that meeting, and a report of the mine from Capt. Edwards used Sidney, were read; Mr. Robins tendered his resignation of the office of pursual it was resolved:—

rmctions therein contained. That the accounts now produced, having been sudited by the finance asset and allowed.

That a casi of 5s, per share be made, payable in instalments of 2s. 6d. of. 8d. of. of. of. per share be made, payable in instalments of 2s. 6d. of. That 5r. Robin's resignation, tendered on the 9th February, be accept That 5r. Robin's resignation be accepted, and that the best thanks of the same o

te purser.
That Mr. George Rics, of 10, Austinfriars, be appointed London secretary, at a salary
be fixed by the future finance committee.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the late committees.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.

W. P. PAULL, Chairt

MIKOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—FIVE THOUSAND Ireiand, for the IMPROVEMENT of a gentleman, the proprietor of upwards of 8000 acres in leading, for the IMPROVEMENT of a PART of the above TRACT of LAND, and the DEVELOPMENT of the MINERALS known to abound on the property; to the latter purpose only about £1800 to £1800 will be devoted, this being sufficient to accomplish the object in view. The money will be required for five years certain. The interest, at \$i_0\$ per cent, to be paid at a bank in Dublin, and the principal secured by ample free-hold in houses and landed estates (Parliamentary title). A bonus of half the nett profits of the mines for the period. If profitshel, an additional sum of £3000, or permission to receive a moisty of the profits for five years longer, at their option. No possible risk can accrue to the lender, as the guarantee is unexceptionable.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Genotes Harwood, mining engineer, dec., 20, Midmay-street, Mildussypark, Islington, London. MPROVEMENTS IN IRELAND .- FIVE THOUSAND

TOW TO SPECULATE TO ADVANTAGE.—A BUSINESS

I MAN of experience WILL GIVE HONEST ADVICE to SPECULATORS as some of the MOST PROMISING UNDERTAKINGS now before the public, and so which possess in themselves such elements of success as will INSURE GERAT error PROFIT to the adventurers. Having given frequent hints by which parties reclandesticely realised much benefit, without advantage to himself, the undersigned il only supply his list of bong fale undertakings after the receipt of a Post-office order classrape for half a guines, as his fee for the recommendation, addressed (pre paid) to Carakies House Calmont, No. 4, Surrey-grove, Surrey-squares, London.

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PIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

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Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

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Mapper post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Aifred Councils, the Providence and
Margaret, South Carndon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.
Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are
treer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.
Mossey advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Min-

ing Shares.-4. Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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Bankers: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Foster, and Co.

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For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

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THE WHITTINGTON FREEHOLD ESTATE AND COLLIERY COMPANY (JIMITED).

Registared pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1858-67, by which the itability of shareholders is limited to their subscriptions.

Capital 250,000, in 12,000 shares of 45 each.

Saft on application 41 per share, and 41 on allotuents; but no further call will be asked until after 4 weives months, when the remainder will be called at intervals of not set ban six months, as and when required.

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NEY RANGELEY, Esq., Unstone fromworks, Sheffield.

ELIAN TUXFORD, Esc., 106. Unger Thame-street, London.

JOHN BROWN, Esq., Rose Hill, Chesterfield, Director of the Union Bank, Sh HENRY RANGELEY, Esq., Unstone Ironworks, Sheffield, WIELIAM TUXFORD, Esq., 106, Upper Thamesesteet, London. F. B. PIEBCE, Esq., Whittington, Chesterfield, JOHN STANTON, Esq., M.D., Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, London BORT. SIMPSON, Esq., 4, Charlotte-row, London; Blaine-Brouworks, Monnon WILLIAM HENRY BROOK, Esq., Lincoln, Director of the Manchester, Sheff Luncoln, Ballway.

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William Clayton, Esq., solicitor, Chesterfield.

Auptrons—Messrs. Harding, Pullein, and Co., public accountants, Lothbury, Londo

Mr. Henry Caborne, Chesterfield Bank.

hookens.

THE WHITTINGTON FREEHOLD ESTATE AND COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NO APPLI-CATION FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 30th inst.

Offices of the company, 27a, Bucklersbury, March 22, 1859.

HE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE COMPANY, BORROWDALE (LIMITED).
Capital £30,000, in 4000 shares of £5 cach. Deposit, 10s, per share. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, sects. 4 and 5, 1856.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vect., cap. 47, sects. 4 and 5, 1856, DERECTORS.

RICHARD EALES, Esq., Exeter, Devon.

D. T. JOHNSON, Esq., Northampton-park, Highbury.
WILLIAM WATKINS, Esq., 14, Soley-terrace.
C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., Cliftonville, Brighton.
(With power te add to their number).
RASERS—The Bank of London.
Solicitos—William Black Barnes, Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.
RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. John Dixon, Borrowckale.
LOHDON AGENT—Capt. John Dixon, Borrowckale, LOHDON AGENT—Mr. Hoeyec Chambers, Change-alley, Cornhill.
SECRETAKY—Mr. T. Fuller.
OFFICES,—51, THIERADNEBILE STREET, LONDON.
This company has been formed and registered for working the celebrated wad, or black di, and other minerals contained in the property. The graphite, or black lead, techcally called wad, is esteemed and known as the purest and most valuable ever disvered, and hence, during the period of its limited operations, the proprietors have been customed to open the mine for a few weeks in a year, during which period they read the emormous sum of £238,626 9s., upon an outlay of £30,682 10s. 2d., leaving a dit of £207,542 18s. 10d.
The proprietors having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having a properties having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having a properties having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having a large and the properties having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having a large and the properties having amassed such a fortune from the returns of black having a large and the large

itself the enormous sum of £238,625 9s., upon an outlay of £30,682 10s. 2d., leaving a print of £207,942 18s. 10d.

The proprietors having amassed such a fortune from the returns of blacklend, and being advanced in years, the mine was closed for the last seven years. Since the decease of the principal proprietor, it has been granted to the present promoters upon avourable terms. A vein of copper and rich silver-lead has been discovered in the company's grant, which will add considerably to the value of the mine.

The mine is worked by add it levels driven into the mountain, no machinery being required. The lead, or wad, being fround in a pure state, requires only to be cleansed from the outer surface, and has been sold at £3500 to £4500 per ton; the second class being used in the formation of crucibles for chemical purposes, machinery, &c., and, as expressed in an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George II., especially for the security of this particular mine (Borrowdale), "it is found, by exprisence, to be necessary in the casting of bomb-shells, shot, and cannon balls."

Inspection of the mine is invited, and parties can satisfy themselves as to the proper state and condition of the mine is invited, and parties can satisfy themselves as to the proper state and condition of the first over the proper of the directors and promoters have lately visited the unice, and from personal inspection are satisfied that Captain Dixon's opinion and views are based upon a good foundation. Their interview with the pencil manufacturers at Keswick was also very satisfactory.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE
COMPANY, BORROWDALE (LIMITED).
NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after the 30th inst.

By order of the Board, T. FULLER, Sec. 47.

By order of the Board, T. FULLER, Sec. |

RITTON CASTLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 arch.

This valuable property is situate in the parish of Minsterley, calop, and is bounded on all sides by the rich mines of the county, it being the centre, or heart, of the productive veins of this important district, all of which intersect, or concentre, in the Ritton Castle Mine. This fact will indicate with sufficient clearness the certainty of realising those results which the practical miner confidently expects from such indications, accompanied as they are with the most favourable geological conditions.

The main lode is that worked so proditably in the Old Bog and White Grit Mines; the former having yielded above £1,000,000 sterling, and the latter £200,000 worth of lead ore. This lode is intersected by those of Pennerley, the Gravels, Rock, and New Venture Mines, all productive for lead ore, and in close proximity to the celebrated Snailbeach Mine, which has yielded nearly two millions sterling worth of ore, and is still returning over 250 tons per month. The recent discovery in this mine is worth £250 per fathom, proving the district to be the richest for lead in the kingdom: the lead of Ritton Castle yielding, as per assay, 78½ per cent., and 4 cos. 1 dwt. 16 grs. of silver per ton of 20 cwts.

ition Castle yielding, as per assay, 78½ per cent., and 4 ozs. I dwt. 16 grs. of silver per no of 20 cwts.

This undertaking holds out unusually large promises; and, with the advantages presented, it is evident that such a favourable opportunity for investment of capital is seriom to be met with; and it is confidently expected that the available capital will be mple to bring the mine into a profitable position, and enable it to rank with the dislend-paying mines of the immediate district.

The mine being in operation, which has cost the proprietors £8000—namely, 2000 uily paid-up to £2, and 4000 shares upon which £1 per share is paid,—the future calls rill extend over a period of two years, offering advantages to investors; at the same ime, allowing any shareholder to pay up in full, and receiving a discount of \$ per cent. There being a limited number of shares for disposal at 16s, per share, upon which £1 s paid up; application for which may be made, on or before the 30th inst. (after which after no shares will be issued under par), at the offices of the company, 51, Threadneedistreet, London; and in no case will any shareholder be liable beyond the amount of hist hares.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. FULLER, Sec.

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE 1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. &d. per share. Paid on application.

cations for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. Palmen, Stock Exchange, Chester

m whom all further information may be obtained.

DALE LEAD MINE.—ANY PERSON HAVING SHARES TO DISPOSE OF is REQUESTED to STATE (by letter) the NUMBER LOWEST PRICE; also, whether los, or all paid.—Address, "A. B.," care of McAnass and Co., 9, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

THEODOLITES, LEVELS, CIRCUMFERENTERS, MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, SCALES, RULES, TAPES, TAGUARES, &c. JOHN ARCHBUTT, 20, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH, near Astley's Theatire, respectfully calls attention to his stock of the above articles, manufactured by superior workmen. The prices will be found considerably lower than swer charged for articles of similar quality. An illustrated price list forwarded first on application: I in, dumpy lavel, complete, six guiness; 10 in. ditto, eight guines; 114 in. ditto, ten guiness; with compass, one guines each extra; best 5 in. theodolits. 73 1 ided on silver, eighteen geiness.

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PRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALT'O of PURCHASE.—Middlesek, Surrey, Sussex, Easex, Keht, Norfolk, Sunfolk, Cambridge, Orford, Gloucester, Hertford, kerks, Becks, Huntingden, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Witts, Hants, and Jois of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and Taisers, witness and Tais than the surface of the Machine, read where the Ricks and Resource property of the Ricks and Paren, Government contractors, Fort. Elson, near Gosport; table days it the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. Wettal Sucana, Oldbury, near Hirologham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs, Gard and Inguaga, Bradford-stress, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sunt and gasses through the machine, and the wricks burnt, of a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

A S P H A L T E ! A S P H A L T E ! A S P H A L T E !

AS PHALTE! AS PHALTE! AS PHALTE!

THREE SHILLINGS PER TON.

A: JOHN METCALFS CHEMICAL WORKS, MILES PLATING. 18

Original Correspondence.

VENTILATING COAL MINES.

a,—My plan to assist 100,000 cubic feet of return air per minute from orkings with greater velocity without the use of the ordinary furnace, is.—My plan to assist 100,000 cubic feet of return air per minute from workings with greater velocity without the use of the ordinary furnace, it be to erect near the top of the upcast pit a steam-engine, &c., with a ylinder 15 in. in diameter, blowing cylinder 40 in. diameter, 5 ft. its, and boiler to work the same at 40 lbs. pressure. This will suffice irre 1500 cubic feet of atmospheric air per minute through an heating assuss into the upcast shaft to any distance requisite, with a pressure of 1 lb. per square in. This 1600 cubic feet of air so heated to 8000 lb thereby expanded to 3000 cubic feet. To convey this into the upcast shaft a pipe would be suitably made from a 1-in. iron plate 10-in. meter, as light and portable. The cost of erecting the whole for a hathoms pit, will be about 8000, and maintaining same per day of hours, inclusive of two men's wages, about 15s. It has been stated to me that this air, applied as proposed, would fill up space in the upcast, and hinder the free course of return air from the rings, but as heated air has a known tendency to rise upwards, there is a rise would become ristagnant at 8000. By a constant flow of this shy heated air, the upcast shaft would become much heated, and no lst, upon furnace principles, would entice, rather than check, the return at that point. At all events, the propelling powers of this air are so great they are not to be computed by the same ratio as the furnace; it will be ad more economical, safer, and always ready to act after an explosion, as the furnace is rendered useless. It must be admitted the heat of this will be destructive to the wood work in the upcast shaft, but other subsists are now adopted to obviate this. I would recommend workmen to pass up or down such upcast shaft under this system when in use.

MINING IN SOMERSET.

Sig.—I observe you use the expression "lean ores of Westbury" in

R.-I observe you use the expression "lean ores of Westbury" in seek's Journal. I beg to send you the produce of raw ore, out of furnace, for the last quarter of a year, which if you please to insert in gnext I shall be obliged.

G. C. GREENWELL.

Raddock, March 19.

1958.	Week end	ing De	2. 18		 .Tons	297	2	 ***	101	10	
1859.	Fortnight	ending	Jan.		 	610			204		
	- 11	**	Jan.	5	 	598					
	**	99									
**	**	**							222		
10		**					16	 	204	10	
	39	**	March	112 .	 	614	12	 	218	0	
	Total				.Tons	-	-	-		-	

THE NEW IRON DISTRICT, SOUTH WALES.

I have seen the Llanharry Iron Mine alluded to in your Journal been over the district three or four times, and, as far as I am able dge from what I saw, and the information obtained from persons well adge from what I saw, and the information obtained from persons well mainted with those parts, I am sure it is a property much to be desired. Irish and French markets can be supplied with coal from that dist, owing to its contiguity to Cardiff, at from 1s. to 2s. per ton less than any other collieries I am acquainted with. The iron mine is so plent, that with an adequate capital properly applied a quantity may be and almost equal to all the requirements of the trade, at a fabulously price. I venture to predict that this part of the country must even a for the analysis of the iron ore, which may be of use to "X. Y. Z." others interested.—March 17.

DAVID LLOYD.

Protoxide of iron		100	No. 9			
Section 1 An of Spans						
Peroxide of iron			81.673		82.265	
Manganese	-		-		-	
Phosphorus					-	
Iron pyrites	0.143			*****	.234	
Alumina	trace				6.200	
Lime	- miles				-	
Silica				*****	3-100	
Water					2.261	
Organic matter	-		-		trace	
***		124010	100.005		00.150	
Total						
Percentage of metallic iron						
Average per cent. of iron in three san	iples	*****	******	******	61.991	

BLENDE AND SPELTER.

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RS,

AM-arti-ower ifres a. C. //

-The letter of Mr. Jowett, Swansea (inserted in last week's Jouris another corroborative proof of the interest excited amongst metal is another corroborative proof of the interest excited amongst metal in and consumers respecting these articles. Last week I stated that dottained some valuable information on the subject, which I beg now fer your readers. I received a most courteous letter from a person the readers. I received a most courteous letter from a person the reasons stated in my first communication; he not only engaged in zinc perforation, who corrected the error into which I fallen from the reasons stated in my first communication; he not only so, but kindly showed me over the works, explaining every process in the lad and instructive manner. To my surprise I found many thouse of pounds worth of machinery employed in the manufacture, and the supplied to uses the adaptation to which I had never before seen or heard I saw tools for piercing the sheets of zinc, many of which cost humber of pounds for cutting a single pattern; these, from their delicacy formation, not only require a mathematically correct construction, the lids being male and female, and the fitting so exact as to prevent any-fike an edge in cutting, the surfaces are perfectly smooth and clean, the rapidity with which the work is executed is astonishing; but even very sectional part of each die requires steel of a different quality and zer from the other, or their small circumference would not stand the for a moment. At these works every species of zinc work is carried to the greatest perfection yet attained, neither talent or expenses being dei in the undertaking. I was shown all the various descriptions of er and zinc, both British and foreign; the inferiority of the former made apparent by practical proof, the article (like its makers) was obtened to the constant of the most inferior applications; consently only a few barrels containing 5 cwts. each were lying about, and these neglected, the state of the casks evidencing a long quiescence process is intained; whilst around were scores of casks of the foreign rai, nearly all new, showing that they, at all events, had and consumers respecting these articles. Last week I stated that

o such an degree that a gentleman from the company by whom I am blied was over in Wales a short time since to select a site for smelting its on their improved principle, and to select some British zinc mines supply of calamine and blende !"

'ay no their have some reference to Messrs. Vivian's purchase at Briton y? a Will be policy on the part of our smelters to keep out the ger as long as they can; as surely as the zinc is produced to a person to suit the world's market a change will come over the manufactand in the price of jack, too. It is proved beyond doubt that our as at least equal, if not superior, to the continental; a cargo sent from North of Spain to Swansea only obtained an offer of about 11. 12s. per whilst at other works it realised nearly double that price; so that either ore could not be understood, or a great profit required.

see by the Journal that a great outcry is made of a discovery in Gery of some zinc ores yielding from 20 to 30 per cent, whilst that from y.?, Pencores, Retailack, Minera, Fongoch, and other zinc mines, if full dressed, will double that percentage; and their supply is illimities than id, per ton, and yield a profit. Overtures will be made from proprietors of this mine to those in the company alluded to, when I is not British zinc, manufactured by foreigners on her own shores, become a staple of the world's commerce, and will cause a reversal tooldure on the part of the French Government, who exclude zinc

wholly from their imports to encourage their home producers, when, as a interest of course, they shut themselves out of the competition for the bulk of consumption, the only true benefit to the smelter, the miner, or the land proprietor. We shall all hail with delight the advent of these strangers, who may, and probably will, like the Flemings of old, transport a profession which the energy of the British character has made the grand commodity of her swarming cities in Yorkshire.

It is really astonishing that the monopoly, and consequent wealth, of a certain branch of British industry should have been allowed so long to trammel her true interests. Let us hope that a better day is dawning, and that jack mines will assume their due position, to the great advantage of their adventurers, their miners, their proprietors, and the public generally. That such is the case I firmly believe it may be all for the best, and that avarice may meet its own reward.

George Henwood.

and that avarios may meet its own reward.

GRORGE HENWOOD.

THE ST. COLUMB DISTRICT.

Str.,—The reworking of Penhale Moor under the management of Capt. H. Grose I see is publicly amounced. At this I feel assured many persons will rejoice, as it will probably solve a much vexed question, whether in the geological strata of Cornwall, similes similia suns; for hitherto no trial of the fact has been made in this locality, though the attempts, improperly called mining, have indicated aplendid results at the depths reached in the several undertakings. The Fenhale Moor was formerly wrought for tin. The lotes of several minerals are likewise known to traverse the sett, including that of the public of the proprior is the server of the several to the proprior is the several undertakings. The Fenhale Moor was formerly wrought for tin. The lotes of several minerals are likewise known to traverse the sett, including that of the public of the proprior is the several undertakings. The Fenhale Moor was formerly wrought for tin. The lotes of several minerals are likewise known to traverse the sett, including a subject, deriving data from the geological strata in which its mines surrounding are situated. I shall thus certainly avoid the charge of landing a mine from any but fair and scientifie deductions. I do so from a conviction that the St. Endor and the St. Columb district has not yet received the amount of attention and development it deserves, whether the constituent recks or the partial trials be considered.

Columb district has not yet received the amount of attention and development it deserves, whether the constituent received the partial trials be considered. Another, on the road to Turo, where a remarkably fine lode (the old Barton) is distinctly seen. My attention was called to this many years since, and my impression was such as to induce an application for the sent of the purpose, but I found the lord of the manor and the contract of the partial trials of the purpose. The purpose is a subject deviced of the purpos

of comparatively no moment.

Capt. Gross I have known for many years; he and his family are old tin streamers and miners. His antecedente have served for him golden opinious for integrity and distingenoussesses. During his occupancy of Pencorse he has so worked that mine as to make it pay its expenses, and yield a profit, despite quarreling and ignorant committees and inefficient agencies, through which the mine will be so transmelled as to render its asia a size gus nos. Under these circumstances, I san glad to see Capt. Grose has been selected to the arrangement of this property, feeling satisfied that its prosecution will lead to more attention being attracted to the St. Columb and the St. Enoder districts.

March 23.

HEMATITE DEPOSITS OF LLANTRISSANT, GLAMORGAN.

Agr-20 72.

MEMATTIE DEPOSITS OF LIANTRISSANT, GLAMOSGAN.

SIX:—In your Coursel of the first his case, which is the country of Clamorization and continuous to the country of which to the legal protection in the country of Clamorization of Course of Exercise Transport.

Freedring six of Clamorization Coursel of the Course of Clamorization of Coursel of the Coursel of Clamorization of Coursel of Coursel, and the Coursel of Clamorization of Coursel of Coursel, and the Coursel of Coursel, and the Coursel of Coursel of Coursel, and the Coursel of Coursel of Coursel, and the Coursel of Coursel of

ads this letter), he must draw his own inference on he requires, and I wish him a pleasant trip. Murch 12.

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND-EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL.

Size—I feel pleased that my previous observations have been honoured by a piece in your valuable Journal, and more so that you have so ably youtself out the prefit to be desired from the sulphur deposits of Wicklow, if manufactured in Ireland. Surely your remarks will have their due weight, and awaken the dreamy capitalists of this country. I was much surprised to hear, and from one who I believe to be well inferinsed, that the large sum of two millions of pounds, varying from 201. to 5001, in amount, are lying dormanat in the Bank of Ireland, the depositors receiving but small amount of interest rather than, as they say, "wenture into any commercial or other speculation here." Yet these persons, from my own knowledge, often express their delight to see the mining and other interests of their country prosper; and this brings me to mining again. For some years part the General Mining Company of Ireland shares have been quoted at a very low figure, far, far I believe below their intrinsic value. Suddenly a reaction comes, some old-heaps, which had remained unnoticed for 40 years, are found to contain a sinc ore, hitheriothought worthless. How many mines in this country abound in this ore? I need not useration, and how many of my friends are mining men, and I confines I have dabbled, and successfully too, in mining, and shall congitime so to do. Thus, then, I have wandered much over this and other lands, and having seen the care taken of this metal, was astonished to see it so wasted here. I could mention more than one or even two misses now in abey-sace in this country which abound in this ore; and on one, hundreds of tons are already at surface, mixed with lead ore, only requiring dressing, and I free certain, from the remained of the practical friend who pointed it out to me, would pay a great profit if carefully washed and sent to market. I have just heard, from undoubted authority, that the applications for shares in the Carysfort royalty exceed by double the amount of shares into which the misse is divided.

THE OLD CARNON STREAM.

THE OLD CARNON STREAM.

Siz.—in the Journal of March 12 I read the remarks of Mr. G. Henwood on the shove ancient works; and perhaps a few plain and simple comments may not be unacceptable from one who not only lived close to its shores, but was also engaged under the last company for a period of more than six years, and helped to strip the old works of its till, timber, tramroads, &c., when last abandoned.

Mr. Henwood observes that it was not the small quantity of tin found, but dissension in council,—the low price of till, and, I may add, bad misragement in carrying on the operations,—were the causes of its abandonment. It is a well-known fact that the till is found on the shelf of the rock, and in the hollows of which the greatest deposits exist. I have myself found in some of these hollows as much as a whim kibble could contain of pebbles, from the size of a pin's head to 20 lbs. weight, of nearly clean black tin; and unless great care is taken, and strict watch set on the men, these deposits will be (as I have known to be the case) left behind and entirely lost, and especially if the works be carried on according to the last system of working, when the greatry part of the levels and stripping pieces were wrought by the fathom; for as long as the men could have their levels and stripping pieces measured, they cared but little about the tin, consequently more than one-third of the tin was lost. As to the tin existing in remunerative quantities, there is no doubt; and as regards the quality, there can be no dispute. But should any company resume its working, it ought to be carried on on quite a different principle to what it was when last wrought.

Mr. Henwood also remarks that gold is known to exist there. To the truth of this I can also add my testimony, as I have seen with the dresser nuggets of gold (found while cleaning the tin) from the size of a pin's head to that of a horse bean.

Mr. Henwood also remarks that if care were taken in the course of the operations, he had no doubt but lodes containing ot

perience. Carmarthen United Mines, St. Cleer, South Wales, March 19.

WEST BASSET v. SOUTH FRANCES MINES.

WEST BASSET v. SOUTH FRANCES BILNESS.

Sin.—Your readers cannot have failed to notice in your Journal from time to time the progress of this litigation. It has been frequently reported that West Basset was the cause of it; and it has been as often said that South Wheal Frances was. It is well known that the former contended for a boundary line drawn from the south of John Vincent's house, the latter insisting on a line from the north: and it having occurred to many that litigation might have been avoided by adopting a middle course, I was induced to go to the West Basset office, and wade through the lengthy correspondence between the two committees, and now enclose the concluding portion of the last letter from West Basset, and the answer from South Frances. This speaks for itself, and by inserting the same in your valuable Journal, you will oblige T. Bushell.

117, Cranford-street, Portman-square.

room West Basset, and the answer from South Frances. This speaks for Itself, and by inserting the same in your valuable Journal, you will oblige

T. BUSEREL.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF SOUTH WHEAL PRANCES.

GENTLEMEN,—It is not, however, our desire to push matters to extremities; and in order to avoid any necessity for either party to appeal to courts of law to confirm the particular views each may entertain, we were prepared, without admitting any right on the part of South Frances, but in descrence to the opinion of Mr. Marriott, as the representative of the granton, and we are willing still to adopt for the southern boundary between the two mines, instead of your proposal, the line laid down by that gentleman in 1854, and then agreed to, though now repudiated (not rightly, we submit) by yourselves. And by way of manifesting the strongest disposition on our parts to settle the question, and preserve the friendly relations between the two mines which have hitherto existed, we are prepared, by way of further concession, under the belief that the sucroachment on the part of South Frances was purely accidentain, not to sak for any account of, or participation in, the proceeds of the ore raised south of Mr. Marriott's line, but the nett proceeds of the ore on the north side only.

Preferring a principle of concession to the doubts and uncertainties which invariably attend law and its rainous consequences—a litigation estifing, perhaps, only with your leases, boundary questions being provertially mines of "wealth to the legal profession—propagating suit upon suit, and cross suit upon cross suit, between the respective grantess, and, what would be infinitely worse for both parties, between the respective grantess, and, what would be infinitely worse for both parties, between the respective grantess, and, what would be infinitely worse for both parties, between the respective grantess, and, what would be infinitely worse for both parties, between the respective grantess, and, what would be infinitely worse for both parties

tches working, at an average tribute of 11s. 6d. in 11. In conclusion, I beg to congra-late you on the very promising property you present, and I have no hesitation in sayon on the very promising property you possess; your present returns may be maintained with re ought not to be expected until further discovneility from the agent for making a therough inspection of the mine, and I come worked in a judicious and miner-like manner.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

ral meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's Mr. A. Harris in the chair.

Mr. W. J. Dewsrond (the secretary) read the notice convinues of the last, which were confirmed.

The accounts for November and December showed:—

Balance profit.....£1331 14 10 noe of assets over liabilities was 3211/. 15s.

The following report was then read :-

March 23.—Since the last meeting of advanturers we have completed the sinking of Elliott's shaft to the 155, and commenced to cross-cut to interest the cross-course, which will take us from two to three months. Or reaching the cross-course we shall some some of the lodes, and in order that this may be accomplished as quickly as possible, we some of the lodes, and in order that this may be accomplished as quickly as possible, where set the whole ground to be driven as per contract, as the distance to cut all the lodes is considerable. We are sinking a winze from the 140 to the 156 in the cross-course for ventilation.—Menadu's Lode: The winze sinking below the 140 is down 6 fathoms; lode producing 2 cons per fathom. The 164 is unspended, being mear the boundary. In the 50 we have reached the cross-course mentioned in our last report, and have commenced a rise to communicate with the winze from the 27, and which we calculate will be completed in another month. This will enable us to cross-cut to Vivian's north lode. The 38 and another month. This will enable us to cross-cut to Vivian's north lode. The 38 and as a position to set other tribute pitches than are now working on this lode. The 27 presents a good appearance, and is worth 190, per fathom; this end has not met my expectations up to this time. The 17 is suspended for the present, for the purpose of sinking a winze below this level, worth 201, per fathom. When this winze is communicated to the 27, we shall again resume the driving of the level. The rise is proposed in my last report, to which I attach much importance, has been risen through 8 fathoms of good ore ground; the last 4 fins, and the present back are worth 600, per fathom. I would here remark there is no level over or near this, the same being whole ground to surface. It is our intention to put up another rise 10 fins, further west, and when it is up 10 fins. to communicate so as to make a level, and in the meantime continue the rise now working as long as we have ore. And in the event of it cont March 23.—Si .—Since the last meeting of adventual to the 185, and commenced to cross rers we have completed the sinking -cut to intersect the cross-course, which

their usual quantity of ore. I expect our next sampling will be 300 fous. On the whole, the mine never looked better since under my control, and everything doing underground that I can advise for the interest of the company.—F. Pavos, manager; W. Johns and W. Tarkon.

The accounts were received and passed, and the report approved.

Mr. Cursariano wished to draw the attention of shareholders to the services that the company have received from Mr. Pryor since that gentleman first visited the mine. As there had been no compensation made to him for his inspection of their property previous to his appointment as manager, he should propose that 50% be presented to him as a remuseration for the essential service he had rendered, the more especially as he had put their mine in a different position.

Mr. Hallatt said the proposition just submitted had forestalled the intention of the committee. There could be no question of the benefit which his services had conferred; but he would suggest that the matter should be recommended by the meeting to the committee. He had no objection to a general meeting fixing the amount.

Mr. M'Char concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hallett. It was a proposition which should come from the committee.

Mr. J. Borize could not agree that the committee had any right to vote a sum of money without the sanction of the shareholders. It would be far better to take the responsibility from the committee. From the amount proposed he thought Mr. Pryor would realise but a small surplus profit. He had, however, great pleasure in seconding the proposition of Mr. Camberland.

After some conversation, a resolution was passed to the effect that the committee be authorised to present to Mr. Pryor any sum not exceeding 50% for services rendered previous to his appointment as manager.

The Cambrana said the next resolution was that of the declaration of dividend. He, therefore, proposed that 2% per share be paid upon the 512 shares, into which the undertaking was divided, which would leave a credit bal

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices shopsgate-street Within, on Monday,—Col. J. Bazatgette in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Muncamon (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The

Your directors having reserved the report of the agent sent out to report on the Great arrier. Mine and estate (a copy of which has been circulated among the shareholders) erem it right to call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of giving sanction the completion of the purchase of the property, and the other purposes named in the other purposes named in the other purposes.

deem it right to call an extraordinary general measure on the purposes named in the to the completion of the purchase of the property, and the other purposes named in the notice calling the meeting.

It will be observed that Capt. Trewen fully confirms the representations of the vendor, upon which the property was conditionally purchased, and that he believes he can get a "profit of 100%]. By year from the present stopes." As the mine has hitherto been worked on a very limited scale, and little or nothing done for some time past in driving or sinking, to cut out the ground to enable more stopes to be available, this result seems very favourable. Capt. Trewerne viciently intends to speak with caution, for the royalty aloas paid by the late lessees, from ores raised from April, 1864, to July, 1858, amounts, by a statement of accounts received from the vendor, to-hyawrad of 2500/.

Your directors would here refer to the following extract from Mr. Heale's letter of the 18th of Novamber last: ""Capt. Trevers states that the lode stands in whole ground at both ends of the workings, about 60 fms. long, and he assumes the average width of the unworked portion at 6 fms., the part opened being from 40 to 42 ft., and the produce at 1½ ton per cubic fathom for the lower 15 fathoms; now, this estimate would give ends upwards to full 200 ft. above the adit, the back may be expected to be obtained from the present discoveries above the adit; now, as this or can be returned at a very considerable profit upon the present system, and as a very large saving (produced at a very considerable profit upon the present system, and as a very large saving type-

third more; thus it should appear that upwards of 10,000 tons may be expected to be obtained from the present discoveries above the aftit; now, as this ore can be returned at a very considerable profit upon the present system, and as a very large saving (probably 21, per ton) can be made by superseding a great portion of hand labour by the use of stamps, it is obvious that there is quite enough at present in sight to justify the eraction of a larger engine, and therewith to make very large returns."

With regard to Mr. Heale's recommendations for establishing cattle and sheep stations on the estale, your directors will take the matter into their earliest consideration, and they anticipate very larger returns."

With regard to Mr. Heale's recommendations for establishing cattle and sheep stations on the estale, your directors will take the matter time their earliest consideration, and they anticipate very larger sheet persons both in this country and in the colony, it is probable that settlers, with capital, will be attracted to the property.

In their report to the general meeting held in May last, your directors stated that the solisitors had investigated the title, and had deemed it necessary to refer cartain matters to the colony for verification. Since then a sutisfactory report has been received from the legal guatteemen in the colony to whom the matter was entrusted, and the whole of the documents having been laid before counsel in Engiand, he advises that your directors will be justified in accepting the purchase. Instructions have consequently been given for draft deads of confirmation to be prepared.

Although your directors are entrusted with the power of concluding the purchase, they think it night to invite your courselves of which we compared to the last general meeting, and the remainder is secured by which the company will be entitled. Of this sum 1000, has been received, as shown by the accounts presented to the last general meeting, and the remainder is secured by which the company will be enti

paid upon. Your directors have elected Mr. 8. W. Dankes to a seat at the board, and they have great pleasure in recommending you to confirm the same.

The CHAIRMAN said the terms of that rep hat had been received through disinteressied channels, and, therefore, he would propose hat the report be received and adopted. Should, however, there he any point upon which proprietors had any doubt, the directors were not only willing but anxions to mpart any information relating to the reports.

Mr. Bazakarra, juna, had goes through the report, with which he was in every respect perfectly satisfied. He thought there could be no doubt that at least two-thirds of the amount of the purchase would be got out of the profit from the ore in sight. He thought there could not be the slightest hesitation in adopting the report.

nought there could not be the signifies instance. The resolution was passed. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Rew.—It was then resolved that Upon the proposition of Mr. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Rew.—It was then resolved that he report of the directors and agent are considered by the shareholders satisfactory, and new fally approve of the directors taking the necessary steps for completing the purchase rate of the Great Harrier estate, and developing its resources, and carrying out the objects.

of the company.

Mr. Thubtreon enquired what course it was intended to pursue to enable the director to complete the purchase, and carry out the objects of the company? He had been in suced to put that question, because he saw the directors' report referred to a divident before the incompany?

other Great Marrier estate, and developing its resources, and carrying out the objects of the Company.

The Company.

The Company of the Company of the Objects of the Company? He had been induced to put that question, because he saw the directors' report referred to a dividend to complete the purchase, and carry out the objects of the company? He had been induced to put that question, because he saw the directors' report referred to a dividend being deciated.

The Company of the Company of the Company pays 20 per cent. In two consecutive years), a part of which was to be paid in this country, and a part, by a bill of exchange or otherwise, in the colony. The first instalment would be met by the funds attending the company pays 20 per cent. In two consecutive years), a part of which was to be paid in this country, and a part, by a bill of exchange or otherwise, in the colony. The first instalment would be met by the funds attending the part of the colony. The first instalment would be met by the funds attending the part of the colony. The first instalment would be met by the funds attending the part of the colony. The first instalment would be paid to the colony of the part of

verage of the whole sale. thanks to the Chairman being unanimously accorded, the proceedings the

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Taves ishopagate, on Wednesday,—Mr. W. S. Austra in the chair.

Mr. Dollman (the company's solicitor) read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. Dokkas (the company solution) read the more convening in the meeting the alluded to the fact that certain aiterations in their deed were necessary; these had since been drawn up in legal language by the solicitor of the company, and would be submitted in the form of resolutions. After these resolutions had been read by their solicitor, he, as Chairman, would be happy to reply to any questions, as would also his co-directors, and to afford any information in reference to any discussion that might arise

pon these resolutions.

Mr. Dollina said the passing of these resolutions was necessary, in order to bring the company under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1858. It would be far better to consider these resolutions singly. As a general basis, it was found there was nothing better than the provisions of that Act to regulate company like their own, upon which certain special resolutions could be engrafted as occasion might arise. In accordance therewith, the resolutions which were to be submitted to that meeting had been framed.

accordance therewith, the resolutions which were to be submitted to that meeting had been framed.

Mr. Dz Josus enquired what advantage would be gained by the adoption of these resolutions, or what disadvantage had the company sustained by being registered under the present Deed of Settlement?

Mr. Dz Josus enquired in the present deed there were many clauses difficult to manage; and at the time their deed was drawn it was a difficult thing to get registered under the first Act, but subsequently another Act was passed, in 1856, under which that company was now registered. It was much shorter, and much less expensive; and there was no clause by which an extended power was given to the directors. Clauses Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are kept, but the others are repealed. If these resolutions were adopted, the shareholders would obtain a much more extended power. The first resolution was stollows:—"For adopting the regulations contained in table B in the schedule to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, as regulations of the company, in ileu of the Deed of Settlement, subject to the resolutions proposed.

Mr. Bralk contended that by the adoption of these regulations shareholders would lose much power. He suggested that the present meeting should decide only upon the general heads, and that the meeting should then adjourn for a week, by which time would be given to Mr. Dollman to form clauses, subject, of course, to the confirmation of shareholders. With regard to the power of shareholders to convene a meeting, he should ablere to the existing clause, that 2000 abares shall be so empowered, in preference to the confirmation of shareholders.

he one proposed.

Mr. DoLLMAN explained that, according to the regulation proposed, greater facility could be given to proprietors to hold meetings. If the meeting did not exceed ten in maker, five would form a quorum, and for every additional five, if the number exceeded in, would be required one, up to fifty.

Mr. W. F. Hayan, see, considered the proposed regulation would make the company more popular. Facility should be given to the proprietary to call a public meeting whenever they thought proper.

Mr. Bears proposed an amendment to the effect, "That it is not expedient to alter the Dead of Settlement."

Mr. Beans proposed an amendment to the effect, "That it is not expedient to alter the Deed of Settlement."

General Downston had seen many difficulties from the present Deed of Settlement—it had been belily drawn up.—After some discussion,

Mr. Dz Josog seconded the amendment, which on being put, was lost, and the original resolution was carried by a majority of 18 to 2.

The second resolution was—"For preserving clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Deed of Settlement, subject to the proposed resolutions."

Mr. Box ow contended that by these clauses the company were put in a false position with regard to Mr. Harrison. They should have the power of dismissing their manager.

Mr. Dotthaux, insummed as the deed had been signed by the present proprietary, contended that the course proposed by Mr. Brown could not be pursued.

Mr. Harrison considered that under the present deed they had not so much power as they would have under the new deed. In any way to interfere with Mr. Harrison would be an irrepensible injury to the interests of the company. The gentlemen who now formed the direction were not parties to the contract. At the same time it would be quite against all English principles of honour to attempt to take advantage of the absence of Mr. Harrison to after his shares.

This resolution was then pit, and carried.

fr. Harrison to after his shares.
This resolution was then put, and carried.
The third resolution was as follows:—"For retaining in a modified form clauses 19, 7, 28, 29, 30, 30, 30, 40 of the Deed of Settlement, including, as a modification of clause 7, the allowance of a fixed sum to the directors."

Arr. Fracts preferred the old arrangement with regard to the allowance to director, after the content of the same of money when the work was done. He should, therefore, pore an

nould first take care of themselves.

Air. HENRY HATMEN conceived it to be highly improbable that the board of directors to the first saything islumical to the interests of the company, seeing that more than enabled the shares in England were held by the board and triends.

Air. HATMEN, sen., suggested that the matter should be deferred to the next annual energy methods. He proposed that course to prevent an amendment being put.

Mr. Brake considered two guiness for each director at each board meeting was too

Mr. Harmen, sen., suggested that the matter should be deferred to the next azumal geoseral meeting. He proposed that course to prevent an ameanismed being pot.

Mr. Brake considered two guiness for each director at each board meeting was too large a sum.

The Charmen had no doubt if the company paid 12 to 15 per cent., as he believed it would, the proprietors would feel disposed to give the board a much larger amount if proprietors took into consideration the salaries of Chairman and Deputy-Chairman they would find that the company would be pecuniarily bounding they are proposed course. Besides, it was the practice in established offices thus to pay directors, it was far better not to trust to a vague generosity, but to have a fixed salary. The 'm dividend' cry was, he considered, taking about a most improbable ghost.

The amendment to the effect "That the third resolution he agreed to, except in so far as the alteration of clause 47 is concerned, "seconded by Mr. De Jonus, being put, was as the alteration of clause 47 is concerned," seconded by Mr. De Jonus, being put, was as the alteration of clause 47 is concerned," seconded by Mr. De Jonus, being put, was as the alteration of clause 47 is concerned," seconded by Mr. De Jonus, being put, was come discussion, was carried, the same voted being 300t, per annum for the Chairman and 300t, for the Deputy-Chairman.

The fifth resolution was as follows:—"For the appointment of Chairman and 200t, for the Deputy-Chairman.

The fifth resolution was as follows:—"For altering the time of holding the ordinary general meetings to the mouths of March, April, or May, as may be appointed by the directors, and for enabling notices of all meetings and of calls to be given by advertisement, and for empowering directors to fix a more extended period for payment of calls by persons resident in India, or in any place out of England, and for regulating votes of such persons est meetings." This resolution was carried without opposition.

The sixth resolution was as follows:—"For enab

The seventh resolution of the confirmation of these resolutions will be divided pro rate amongst those who have been directors of the company, and who are, and always have been, shareholders therein. The amendment was unanimously carried.

A special meeting for the confirmation of these resolutions will be held in about two months. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopa esterday, Mr. P. ANSTRUTHER in the chair.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate yesterday,

Mr. P. ANSTRUTBER in the chair.

The CLAIRMAN observed that he had great pleasure in meeting the shareholders; and, from the report which had been placed in their hands, the proprietary would be enabled to see the position of their affairs. The committee appointed to confer with the directora had likewise made a report as to the basis of negociations they have entered upon, and had given their opinion that the prosecution of affairs should be left in their hands.

Mr. E. J. Cole. (the secretary) then read the following report:—

The profit and loss excount shows an available balance of 3634, 16a, 2d., out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend, after the rate of 10 per cent. Per annum on the paid-up capital of the company; the apportionment of 244, 17a, 10d., being 10 per cent. on the nett profits, to the reserve fund, leaving a balance of 365, 4a, 4b, which they advise should in part be applied to the payment of 743, 2a, due for rents up to Dec. 31. In consequence of the delay which unavoidably takes place in the settlement of a start accounts, it has hitherto been the practice to charge the warehouse rents against the half-year in which they are paid, but the directors propose to keep the books of the settlement of a start of the settlement of

from 1427. to 850f. per annum.

The accounts were then read, which showed there was a profit on the saie of Turkey emery-stone for the current half-year of 4053f. 13s. 3d., and the balance available is dividend 3653f. 16s. 2d., while the stock of emery-stone on hand was 63,647f. 5s. 3d. The Charanaxa observed that previous to moving the adoption of the report he sheals be happy to hear the remarks of any gentleman on it, or answer any questions that might be asked.

The Chairman on it, or any sentential on it, or any sentential and they sugar hard the asked.

Mr. McDougalt thought greater economy should have been exercised; and they sugar or know the negociations the directors had with the several parties who supplied then with energy-stone.

Mr. CLELAND said that he was one of a committee appointed to confer with the directors, and he was of opinion that if they made public the results of their negociations it would be highly detrimental to the interests of the company was under consistent who was a said that, as he remuneration of the commercial agent was under consistent of the commercial agent was under consistent of the should be fixed at a sum not less than 3000, per annum.

tion, he should propose that for the shought it would be the better plan that Mr. Davidon should be paid by commission, the greater the amount of sales he made so would be
e more profitable to the company and remunerative to him. The report was the
dopted, and a resolution passed voting a sum of 3001, per amount to Mr. Davidson.
Mr. Cleland was elected an auditor in conjunction with Mr. Brown. A divided of
0 per cent. was declared.

A vote of thanks to the directors was passed, and the proceedings terminated.

ECUADOR LAND COMPANY. A public meeting of the holders of Ecuador land warrants was held at the Locks

A public meeting of the holders of Ecuador land warrants was held at the Losen Tavern, Bishopegate, on Thursday.—Mr. Isinon Generusurand in the chair.

Mr. Henny Schinges (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which was called for the purpose of confirming the formation of the company, and for passing the necessary resolutions for registering it with limited liability.

Mr. Moxadera Lavenson (the solicitor) read the prospectos, observing that although at first it might appear occupying their time needlessly, it would be an absolute saving, as the purport of their Articles of Association would then be fully understood; index, the principles upon which the company was constituted was laid down in the prospectual that the prospectual property of their helps of the prospectual that the property of the read of the read of the read of the most eminent members of the bar, and there could, therefore, be no doubt as tobide being adhered to. These articles had been framed with the advice of one of the most eminent members of the bar, and there could, therefore, be no doubt as tobide by the Government of Ecuador to the holders of its land warrants, by obtaining passes, and the company was to realise the rights granted by the Government of Ecuador to the holders of its land warrants, by obtaining passes, and the property drawn up. The object of the company was to realise the rights granted by the Government of Ecuador to the holders of its land warrants, by obtaining passes, and the property drawn up. The object of the sold, yielding in abundance times, tohacoo, maize, quinine, cotton, wheat, cocca, coffee, and India, rubber, as in the explantion of the lands altotted, and developing their varied resources. The india of the realistic of Pailon, about four days journey from Quito, offers the most remarkable advantages to immigrants or persons of capital and enterprise; for not only is the wire of the company of the most fertile in the world, but it is also uncommonly altorious, people of all onditions freque

the completed. So that that on May 27 has a meeting of Ecuador land warrant holders as held, and resolutions were passed to form a company for making available the land capitrable in consideration of those warrants. Of course, the first question for the consideration was whether the lands were worth an energetic development; they had so most favourable opinion of them, and he was giad to say that their anticipations had so mily been realised but surpassed. They had the favourable opinions both of the riser and more recent travellers—amongst them Humboldt, Stephenson, and other includes the control of the striker and more recent travellers—amongst them Humboldt, Stephenson, and other includes an of capital aione was necessary for its most perfect and profitable development. The neighbor on of capital aione was necessary for its most perfect and profitable development. The neighbor on the borders of the mountains, ornaments were washed down the Fichincha should very season. He exhibited one which they had submitted to the Autiquarias sketty, them on the borders of the mountains, ornaments were washed fown the Pichincha almost every season. He exhibited one which they had submitted to the Antiqurian Society, the weight of which was 4 ozs., and the gold was extremely pure. The secutebon has the weight of which was 4 ozs., and the gold was extremely pure. The secutebon has the country. With regard to the application of capital to the extension of enterprise in that country, he might almost say that the British public were morally bound to on-tribute, but to this he would presently refer more particularly. The two demonstrations are to the Cordillersa were at present difficult of access; it was not the desire of the some star of the Cordillersa were at present difficult of access; it was not the desire of the some time they would probably become valuable. A road was contempiated from Ceast to Guayaquil, and this would materially improve their prospects, even if no steps we taken to open up a communication with the Pacific. Taking, however, the more immediately available properties, they had the Palion and the Atacames, Find cames from cancel of which they looked forward to good results. Roads from Quito, the capital of the Repulsi, were projected to Palion and to Atacames. Palion was a most favourable port, and the it would have and the completion of the projected road it would have many advantages. At present Guayaquil is the port of shipment, athough there are few facilities for reaching it; and he might remark that from Quito to Palion. The whole province of Quito abounds in veins of gold and silver ore. Staples on, at the time he was referring te (1810), writes that grains of gold are often family among the sand washed down the Pickingha, but that no search have. Staples son, at the time he was referring te (1810), writes that grains of gold are often family among the sand washed down the referring to the works of the mines. The mountain in the neighbourhood of Palactawya, in the district of the mines. The mountain in the neighbourhood of Palactawy would cost the the sci was the It w the co-Mr.

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in the back deed some cheed some menere, and hole being so be found in that the lode surped from sured Stephenson he had chosen out of 13 shown to him, and had taken out a register for the working of it. With respect to the mineral wealth of the country, there was hardly small he would read to them an extract from the town it is approached by according to the state of the man extract from the town it is approached by according the River Biblis, which enters the Eameraldas River on the south side, controlled the Stand at an operat distance from the town it is approached by according the River Biblis, which enters the Eameraldas River on the south side, hastly was enclanted, and quarted by an extract of the south side, had the support to the part of the River Biblis, which enters the Paneraldas River on the south side, had the support of the part of the which gold is packaged. The support of the part of the which gold is packaged to the support of the part of the which gold is packaged to the support of the part of the support of the part o

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FOREIGN MINES.

The Victor Emanuel Mining Company.—Miggiandone, March 17: the lode in the bottom level has improved since our last report, and we are confidently obting for a still greater improvegent there before long; we expect this to take place when the branch of copper ore which we intersected by the cross-cut before we reached he lode will come into it. We are making preparations to work the lode on the castern die of the ravine also (in the old workings), where we have reason to believe that sheet of copper ore has gone down. The stope over the winze in the main level produces down the lode of the produced with the stope over the winze in the main level produces and yellow ore, and a large quantity of pyrites; the end of that level has not as the improved.

Pontgible.—Capt. Rickard, March 16: Roure: Richards's shaft is began and aunk 6 metres below the surface; the cross-cut, driving west from the stollen, has cut through a strong lode, composed of quartz and gossan, but containing no ore; it is driven only when we want the attle for filling the stulls of the stopes below. The winze in the bottom of the adit level, north of Agnes' shaft, and the winze in the bottom of the adit level, north of Agnes' shaft, and the winze in the bottom of the same level are sinking in good ground. The north winze is sinking in the midst of the rich run of ore immediately to the north of abatt; the south one is going down in he shoot of ore on Agnes' lode (western part). The 20 metre level, north of Agnes' shaft, is still opening well, and producing (as last reported) 2 tons of ore per fm. The 20 metre level end, south of Agnes' shaft, on the western part of Agnes' lode, is worth 1/½ ton of ore per fm. The cross-cut east, commenced this month, about 15 metres to las south of Agnes' shaft, in the 20 metre level, or the purpose of finding the runin part of the lode at that place, has already intersected it, after about 2 metres driving; the bids is about 1. metre wide, hard and quartzy, and will yield about 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stopes and tribute pitches in this mine are just the same now as they were at its beginning of the monsh; they keep the dressing-floors fully supplied with work.—Posie: The rise in the back of the 25 metre level, north of John's shaft, is producing a fix quantity of ore, worth about ½ tons of ore per fm. We have no changes to notice in the Generic level, a little to the south of Taylor's shaft; it is 4 ft. wide, and kindly in apparance; it is composed of barytes and quartz, containing a little ore—all saved for wax. The winze sinking on this lode from the level above has produced ½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in this unite are looking lost the same as for a most past, we have the most past the post of the 70 is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes a

mi Mids fair for a good sampling.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—Alotepeque, Feb. 3: San haisleon Mine: Taylor's shaft, which was commenced in the early part of the month, has been sunk by three Englishmen and six natives 10-fg varas. This shaft is situated to some down on trial winze. The ground in the shaft is favourable for sinking, sell in dimensions are the same as those of Cornubia shaft, 7 it. long and 4½ ft. wide, within timber The material consists of sawn timber, 7 in. square, of which there are four ets already in the shaft, besides two long taking-up pieces, which were put in for the security of the collar.—San Hilario: This level was commenced in the first week of the security of the collar.—San Hilario: This level was commenced in the first week of the present month at a depth of 10 ms. from surface, east from Cornubis shaft; since, the label as a cross-cut driven north from the shaft to the lode, a distance of 3 varus, at the level extended cast through the old workings on course of lode 7/g varas, by two ladishnen and six natives.—San Vicente Level: Here 13/g varas have been driven the month. inclinates at actioned cast through the old workings on course of lode 7½ varss, by two inclinates.—San Vicenta Level: Here 13½ varns have been driven to the six mon, at \$3 per vars. The lode in this end has been very productive throughout the month, at present it is rather small, worth from 30½ to 35½ per fm. Peres stope the lode has been worked by two men and two boys, the lode here has produced where good ore, and is 1 ft. wide, more or less orey throughout for the whole length which were the lock. The winze sinking from this level to the one below has been communicated with the lock. The winze sinking from this level to the one below has been communicated with the lock. The winze sinking from this level to the one below has been communicated with the winzer. San Damasio Level: No. I stope in the back of this level has been wrought by feat by feat

120 ownces; and 22 tons, assaying 100 ounces. of silver per ton of ore. In our search for iron pyrites we were taken to a deep ravine, a little more than a mile up the river from the Vega de San Jose, and in a small gully close to its bank we are a dode which till y surprised us, not only by reason of its great size and rich mineral products of silver-lead and mundic, but also by the unusual facilities for operating on the lode, dressing its ores, and transporting them to the fature hadrends. Taking into consideration these advantages, with the great probability of our being able to extruct from this source a sufficient supply of material for the peduction of all our ores, its discovery may perhaps ravice as one of the most important that has been made in Adotepque. Following up our search we soon found another lode, situated in a neighbouring ravine, and at a distance of less than a mile from the Vega; here we discovered a solid vein of from and arcential pyrites 9 in. wide, well defined, and from a fathom of which Capt. Williams says about 12 to 15 owns. could be extracted. I have much pleasure in enclosing for your permait the reports of Mr. Beeger and Capt. Williams. The former I am pleased to find its attention to smelting operations. Although the productiveness of our stopes in the mine of San Pantaleon is subject to some variation, we have been enabled to return the month just ended as much best ore as during the preceding one. Considerable progress has been made in the new shaft (Taylor's); the ground is fair for sinking, and we shall soon be down to the trial winze. In the cross-cut east, Doloros level, we have not yet been fortunate enough to encounter the tode, but Captain Williams has just informed me that there are indications which lead him to hope that the lode is near. In the deep addit levels cross-course has apparently carried the lode to the south, and as the San Pantaleon lode is observed to swerve considerably from the western cross-course, we believe in that direction it will be net with.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL

The following is the report on this mine by the manager of the Devo Great Consols, who inspected the mine for the committee on Wednesday:-

The following is the report on this mine by the manager of the Devon Great Consols, who inspected the mine for the committee on Wednesday:—

East Wheal Russell, March 24.—After a careful survey of this mine, I beg to hand you my report thereos, and, according to your request, I also send you my opinion as to the best pian to be adopted for bringing the mine as quickly and as cheaply as possible into a good and, I hops, profitable state of working. In littchins's engine-shaft, the deepest point reached is down to the 100, 30 fms. perpendicular, and 70 fms. on the course of a portion of the lode.—Hitchins's Engine-shaft. From the lottom of shaft the 100 has been driven 30 fms. east, and the part of the lode careful (i.e.) is composed of ferruginous quarts, capel, gossan, and here and there a little ore. At about 10 fms. behind the present end a cross-cut is driven south and through the lode, where it is precisely of the same character. The 8s has been extended east altogether 130 fms., principally on the same character. The 8s has been extended east altogether 130 fms., principally on the same character. The 8s has been extended east and control of some one summe a great late.

From the appearance, and latterly has turned out some ora; but not of any area alms.

From the of this driven south and the strings are cross-cut has been driven, and interacted, for the next 4 ft. 11 s composed. It is call that 16 ft., for the fms. 8 ft. 1 is unproductive, and interacted, for the next 4 ft. 11 s composed of peach, musted point, and in the present entitle lode is unproductive, being composed of peach, musted point, and in the present entitle lode is unproductive, being composed of peach, musted point, and in the present entitle lode is used to the same and the summary of the lode is being driven for intersection of the north part of the lode. It is out 3 fms., to the other part of the lode is being driven for intersection of the north part of the lode is controlled. The present and the south part of the lode is controlled

The committee not being satisfied with the reports lately circulated respecting this mine, resolved on having it inspected by two competent and impartial agents, totally unconnected with the company and the district. The following reports are from Capt. Harvey, of Liskeard, and Captain Kneebone, of Shropshire, and they bear out the report of Capt. Hodge in every respect :-

every respect:—
North Trelaway Mine, March 19.—Gentlemen: According to your request, I have carefully inspected Wheal Addams, situated in the parish of Christow.—South Shaft: The lode in the 40, north of the shaft, is 2½ feet wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and blende, and from its appearance I have no doubt, by extending this level further north, an improvement will jake piace for lead and blende. On the east blende lode in the 28 there are two pitches working, at 8s. per ton for blende, and 37, per ton for lead, and the men earning fair wages. A pitch in the back of this level, on the quartz lode, will produce ½ ton of lead per fm., working by two men, at 40s. per ton.—North Shaft: In the 18 the lodes are precisely of the same character as at the south shaft, and in very congenial strata for lead and blende; the quartz lode, as far as I have seen, throughout the mine presents a fine appearance, and I have no doubt but good profits will be realised from it, with a dry mine, and the ground very easy for exploring, and, if worked in a miner-like manner, my opinion is the shareholders will be well reminerated for their outlay.—II HARVET.

from it, with a dry mine, and the ground very easy for exploring, and, if worked in a miner-like manner, my opinion is the shareholders will be well romunerated for their outlay.—H. Harwey.

Gravela, Minaterley, Salop, March 22.—Sur. Having carefully examined this property, I now proceed to give you the results of my inspection. The engine-shaft is in good condition to the 40, and a winze sunk to the south of shaft, 5 fms. below it, with a design of letting down the water by some means dammed up in the shaft at this level; the winze being dry is a proof that the water at this level is drained by the Wheal Exmouth continues working, Wheal Addams may be worked dry to a considerable depth. I could not see the lodes to the north of the engine-shaft in the 40, but to the south of the shaft the western lode is extended 5 fms. producing chiefly blends and mundic; this is a strong, kindly lode, about 3 ft. wide, and is likely to make deposits of ore in places. In the 28, north of engine-shaft, there are three parallel lodes, running nearly north and south; the east and west blende lodes are likely to yield great quantities of blende; but the principal lode is the quantzase lead lode, which in the back and bottom of this level will yield upwards of I ton of lead ore per fm. These lodes are seen in the 18, in the direction of the ore-bearing ground in the 28, producing about the same quantities of lead or, and blende ores per fathom. As these lodes are only a few fathoms apart in the 28, should they form a junction in depth, which is not unlikely, large deposits of ore ingint reasonably be expected at the intersection. The lodes are running in a channel of ground very congenial for lead ore; and as the highest price given is 31, per ton for lead ore, and as the highest price given is 31, per ton for lead ore, and as the highest price given is 31, per ton for lead ore, and as the highest price given is 31, per ton for lead ore, and the summary of the sett, I am informed, the late company raised many tons of copper ore; I

THE SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL COMPANY.—In referring to the mining prospects at Mold (Flintshire) in our last Journal, the activity with which the Broncoed Colleries, now in the possession of this company, were then being developed was alluded to: and it may be interesting to add that the works are carried on under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Booth, of Hollinwood, near Manchester, a under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Both, of Hollinvood, near Manchester, a gentleman whose name is a sufficient guarantee that they will be conducted in a manner which will been favourable comparison with those of any in the district of equal magnitude. The feeling of the neighbourhood was evinced during the past week in a manner which was highly gratifying to the directors and all parties concerned. The company are about to construct a branch line of railway from their works to the main line, at Mold, and which necessitates their crossing the tampike road. A report gained circulation that at a meeting of the commissioners to be held last Friday, some one or more were about to oppose the company on the point, when, without any inducement or request whatever, a memorial was immediately prepared and signed by about a hundred of the most respectable inhabitants, and ameeting was called for the same evening at the principal hotel, at which, by invitation, a deputation of the company attended, and a resolution was passed size con, expressing their interest in the operations of the company, and expressing their interest in the operations of the company, and expressing their interest in the operations of the company, and character that the deputation will find some difficulty in giving such a report as will do the townspeople of Mold Justice.

Montioments where. The proceedings were altogether of so enthusiastic and friendly a character that the deputation will find some difficulty in giving such a report as will do the townspeople of Mold Justice.

the townspeople of Mold Justice.

MONTGOMERYSHIEK.—Never were the mining prospects of Western Montgomeryshire so bright as at present. The old and established dividend mines are doing better and better the deeper they go, and several young mines of great promise are being opened in the Limidioes district. When railway accommodation is supplied it is hard to form an estimate as to the extent these lead mines may arrive at. We believe the shares in Bryntsil, which were nine months ago at a few shillings each, are now between 11. and 12t. each (100 shares). The byliffe Mine changed bands some ask months since at 24,000 the head of the new firm being Mr. Bright, M.P. for Birmingham. Tyless, Rhowydol, and Dwfmgwyn are all doing well, and Kantdu and Diuns show first rate specimens near the surface. This branch of our national wealth is now being more appreciated, and it is prebable that with capital and labour, and skilifully employed, it may prove very remunerative.—Stretchery Journal.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, March 19: There is no change worthy of notice in either of the ends in the 20, at the western shaft, since I last wrote to you. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 are insproved, yielding 14 cwts, per fan. The lode in the 20, west of the castern shaft, is worth from 10 to 12 cwts. per fan., and is of a wery encouraging character indeed; the lode in the 20, east of the shaft, is much the same as far some time past—large, with blends, and some saving work for lead, but not for the present enough of the laster to value. The stopes in back of the 10, west of the shaft, are worth about 9 cwts. of lead per fan. The crose-cut in the sait is driven abeat 8 fms.; we have recently met with some slidy ground here, and I cannot say whether the lode is further north or cut off by this slidy ground, but in the present end the ground appears to be getting more mineralised, and more like what it is near the lode. The machinery for ligging the beinde works well, but the severity of the weather for the last 8 or 10 days has prevented us from getting a sufficient mumber of hands to keep it regularly at work; we have to lig, it, &c., before it is sufficiently clean, and as soon as we have any clean, and in a marketable state you shall be at once advised of it. Our pumping—wheels and drawing—machines are working to our entire satisfaction, and so is all of the machinery for dressing the lead.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, March 23: No alteration to notice in the ranin lode in the 140, cast of Davey's engine-shaft, since last report. The lode in the 180, cast of the above shaft, is 4 feet wide, and worth 41. per fathom, with a most promising appearance. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 130, east of said shaft, is worth 50. per fathom. The south lode in the 120, west of Field's engine-shaft. in wide, producing a little tim, pack, and mundic, with opasts of copper ore.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—James Barratt, March 22: The 24 cross-cut is driven 2 fms. 1 ft. south from Cox's engine

wide, yielding spar, peach, minanc, stones of copper over, and spots of state, which seems to indicate that we are nearing a cross-course.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, March 22: The lode in the 130 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the 115 east will yield as follows:—Pauli's, 5½; Huggin's, 3½; and Jackson's, 4 tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west. The lode at the new shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore, saving work—a very kindly lode. Millman's stopes, in the backof the 115 west, are worth 4½ tons per fm. The lode in the 103 west continues worth 3 tons per fm. Warne's stopes, in the bottom of this level, are worth 3 tone per fm. There is no alteration in the 00 west; the same remark will apply to the 47 east.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridgs, March 19: In the 73, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding good atones of copper ore, lead, and blende. In the 72 east the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding good atones of copper ore, lead, and blende. In the 72 east stones of lead. In the 50 west the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of lead. In the 50 west the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of lead. In the 50 west the lode is 5 feet wide, with a yeaperance. In the winge in the 40 the lode is 18 in. wide—tribute ground; the lode westward seems to be improving. The 60 cross-cut, east of King's ground, is knowrable. The 50 ries, west of Austin's, is un tribute ground. The 40, east of Austin's, is unproductive. At Syreti's shaft, there is a good branch of lead 9 in. wide. Robart's shaft is suspended in consequence of the surface water. At Austin's shaft and if the 50 cross-cut, south of ditto, the ground is rather hard. No other change to notice.

BRONFLOYD,—Captain Barbary, March 23: The lodes in the various stopes and

BRONFLOYD.—Captain Barbary, March 25: The lodes in the various stopes and drivages are looking well, yielding their usual quantity of ore. The aurace and dressing operations are progressing favourably. We shall sample, on the 28th inst., 20 tons of good quality lead ore.

drivages are looking well, yielding their usual quantity of ore. The surface and dressing operations are progressing favourably. We shall sample, on the 28th inst., 20 tons of good quality lead ore.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, March 24: We have driven the 25 fm. level east of cross-cut from perpendicular shaft 10 fms. 3 ft. on the south part of the lode, in which we found rich stones and small deposits of ore. During the last few days, as I before informed you, we have been driving north on the lode, yeaterday we got through the south part of it, and in penetrating the north part, which I expect is 14 or 15 ft. wide, we found very fine stones of solid ore; we have now cut 2 ft. into it through a vugh in the middle of the forebreast, which was filled with detached stones of ore, sandstone, flookan, oxide of iron, &c., and has precisely the same appearance as the productive ground in the level above. Although the 25 is upwards of 30 fms. behind the rise in course of ore in the 10. I fully expect we shall at once get a good course of ore in this level. The stopes cast and west of the rise in the back of the 10 are looking well, yielding a great deal of ore. The stope cast of No. 4 cross-cut is just as last reported, producing solid stones and a mixture of ore. The 10 fm. level cast will be resumed next Monday morning, and the deads therefrom put to stull, therefore the expense of tranming it out of the mine will be avoided. With your permission I will at once send off a parcel of 30 tons of ore for sale.

BULLER, AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reypolds, March 22: The lode at the shalt is 3 ft. wide, composed of a very congenial spar, mixed throughout with mundic and rich spots of copper ore, and the ground is easy for sinking. The lode going west in the 85 is also large, being from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing much mundic and some stones of ore. The lode going cast in this level is not so large at present, and rather disordered; such was the case in the level above about this point.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, March 23: At th

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, March 22: There is nothing new in the tut-rork bargains. We shall sample to-morrow 21 tons of ore.

work bargains. We shall sample to-morrow 21 tons of ore.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Vivian, March 22: In the 222, driving east of sump winze, on the south lode, the lode is large, worth 23: per fm. for tin. In the 180, driving east of cross-cut, on the middle lode, the lode is large, with stenes of ore, but not to value. The 106, driving west of the point of horse, on the north part of engine lode, is the same as last reported. The 96, driving west on ditto, is worth 10f. per fm. The 86, driving west on ditto, is worth 5f. per fm. Blew's (new) shaft is progressing as fast as possible; the ground is hard for sinking. In the 180, driving west in Wheal Francis, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The tribute department is much the same as usual.

2 ft. wine, producing 7 tons of copper ore per fm. The tribute department is much the same as usual.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, March 22: There is no alteration in the mine worthy of notice since last report.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, March 19: In driving the 10 cross-cut north lately we have passed through good blende ground for about 2 fatherns wide. The cross-cut has passed through into plain ground, and we are now driving the 10 cast on the middle part of the lode; we have driven about 6 feet, and the part carried will produce full 1 ton per fm., leaving good blende ground on each side of the level, also a good lode in the back, which we shall stope away as soon as the level becomes sufficiently extended. The 10 east is now being driven by six men, at 7t. per fm.; this price includes drawing, and all other expenses. If the present prospects continue we shall soon be opening good paying ground for stoping. I have every reason to believe it will, as the section shows we are just driving under the eastern shoot of ore, and what I believe to be the most promising part of the sett. The prospects of the mine are such, I consider, as are encouraging for the future. The machinery is all in good order, with crusher and dressing-floors complete, and any blende or lead which may be laid open in the mine can be brought into a marketable state without the least delay.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS—B. Heave, In the date of the cast of the cattern of the cast in the cast of t

ketable state without the least delay.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry: In the deep adit level end the lode is divided into two parts by a horse of killas, at present unproductive. The stopes north-west of No. 5 winze are worth 4 cwts, of ore per fin.; the stopes south-east of the same winze are worth from 10 to 12 cwts, per fin., and likely to improve. The stopes south-east of No. 4 winze are yielding from 5 to 6 cwts. per fin. The lode in the middle adit level continues 1 flot wide, chiefly composed of clay-slate and sulphur, with eccasional atones of lead, but nothing to value; the stopes in the back of this level are weight to compare the protection of the contraction. same winze are worth from 10 to 12 cwis. per fm., and likely to improve. The stopes south-east of No. 4 winze are yleiding from 5 to 6 cwts. per fm. The lode in the middle adit level continues I flot wide, chiefly composed of clay-slate and sulphur, with eccasional atones of lead, but nothing to value; the stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. There is no change to notice in the cross-cot driving north from the winze under the shallow adit. We still continue to meet with small branches of sulphur and blende, with spots of lead, but the north part of the lode has not yet been reached; the ground in this end is very still for driving, and our progress is rather alow. This cross-cat will come in immediately over the stopes in the back of the middle adit level, therefore I have put two of the men belonging to these stopes to rise in the back thereof, in order to form a communication as soon as possible. We shipped 21 tons of goed quality ore for Holywell on Wednesday last.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, March 22: During the last week the rise in back of the 84 has been holed to the 72. The driving of the 84 west was resumed yesterday, and, judging from the highly promising character of the lode in the present end, I believe much valuable ground will be yet discovered in this direction. The shaftmen are bustly engaged making necessary preparations to sink Morris's engine-shaft. There is nothing new to report in any other part of this mine.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, March 24: The lode in the pitch in bottom of the 30 is still worth 5 tons of ore per fm. Sheding for the north lodes is beling continued, but as yet nothing has been met with.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, March 24: In the adit level driving west from the rivar although no regular course of ore has yet been found, all the fissures in the level are filled with pure lead one; therefore, I am led to suppose that it proceeds from a bunch of ore bisfore us, which I have no doubt we shall find on reaching the gritations some

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, March 24: We still continue yrich wad in the grand pipe. The trial in Hasting's pipe continues good, the still continue and the still still the still sti the grand pipe. The tri resect the main part of th ck lead; similar results

DALE.—R. Nimes, March 24: The water, which owing to the heavy rains over owed us, is now fast guing down, and in the early part of next week we shall commeng-toping sway the lead, and shall resume the other works at the 43. At New York Min we expect to have the water out by the middle of next week, when we shall take u

DALE.—R. Nimas, March 24: The water, which owing to the heavy rains overpowed us, is now fast going down, and in the early part of next week we shall commence stepling away the lead, and shall resume the other works at the 43. At New York Mine was expect to have the water out by the middle of next week, when we shall take up the pumps.

DENHAM RHIDGE.—J. Hambly, March 23: I have a decided improvement in the acit ent, and I fally expect to cut a good course of ore before I come up to town. We have see and mundic all over the end, and the ground is easier. I yesterday reduced the price of driving fews 51. 5a. to 44, 10s. per fm.

—J. Hambly, March 23: I beg to inform you that we have a great improvement in our sait and driving fews 51. 5a. to 44, 10s. per fm.

—J. Hambly, March 23: I beg to inform you that we have a great improvement in our sait and driving fews 51. at 54, 10s. per fm.

—J. Hambly, March 23: I beg to inform you that we have a great improvement in our sait and driving fews 51. At 54, 10s. per fm.

—J. Hambly, March 23: I beg to inform you that we have a great improvement in our sait and a look and branches of ore and mundic, peach, and spar, and every foot we drive is looking better, and I think we shall soon have a course of ore. We have several tons of ore at surface broken from the tend, and shall soon begin to prepare for a sampling, as the weather gets astited and dry. We have 50 of a mile to drive to the west boundary of the sett, where the sait end will come in under the hill from 50 to 100 fms. deep, which will leave thousands of tons of ere dry, which can be taken away without any machinery more than a tram-wargon. Such a position is seldom met with, and with a good lode of ore now in sight to work on in the back and bottom of the adit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, March 23: The slopes throughout

Such a position is seldom met with, and with a good lode of ore now in sight to work on in the back and bottom of the adit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, March 22: The stopes throughout the mine remain much as last reported. We hope to put the engine at work at Williams and Mary on Friday nart, after which the shaft will be possibed on with all possible force.

DEVON BURKA BURKA.—John Lord, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of communicating at the brake shaft since my report of last week. We are down 39 ft.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, March 29: We have set the shaft to nine men, 2 fms. stent; this will reach the point where we intend cutting through, and friving on the lode, which will be our 19 fm. level, and every effort will be made to attain this point. There is nothing new to notice is any other part. We have had a sample assayed from the stones of ore referred to in ear last, which produced 27%. This was from some of the best stones, but I should say the box of ore taken by Capt. Williams to London is something like an average, which I calculate will produce 13 to 14 per cent.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, Jun. March 23: In the 56 cross-cut south the ground is easy for driving, and the strais avery congenial for copper ore; in the 54 west, on No. 3 lode, the lode not taken down since last report. In the 44 west, on the 44 west, on No. 3 lode, the lode not taken down since last report. In the 44 west, on the 45 most of the produces some saving work. The normal was a last reported.

DEAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, March 24: We have completed the fixing of the pitwork at the 25 in Matthews's shaft, and the sinking will be resumed below the 22 at several the stope in the back of the consecurity of the stope in the back of the 45 met. The produces some saving work for thi, and promising for further improvement when we are much as last reported.

DEAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, March 24: We have completed the fixing of the pitwork at the 2

avourably with the drawing and dressing.

DUNDALK LEADIMINES.—C. Bailey: We have driven the 15 south 8 ft. through a lode worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the forebreast is about 3 ft. wide, and improving. We have driven the north end at the aforesaid level 3 ft.; the lode in this end is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of quarts, blende, and silver-lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. We have finished on the surface all the necessary erections we shall require for some time.

lation, to remedy which is the object of the adit shart, the rising in the back of the adit level is progressing but slowly, but as we are up to within 7 ft. of the bottom of the shart I hope to soon effect the communication.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thes. Glanville, March 22: Tutwork Setting: The 26 to drive west of the engine-shart by six men, at 5t. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore—a very promising lode. The 26 to drive east of engine-shart by six men, at 9t. per fathom. The 14 to drive west of the engine-shart by six men, at 9t. per fathom. The 14 to drive west of the engine-shart by six men, at 9t. per fathom is lode yielding 1 to not copper ore per fathom. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 28 tons of copper ore.

EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, J. Tredinnick, March 22: During the last few days the lode in the 112 end east has made a splice, which has disordered it a little; but this is not an uncommon occurrence. The lode in the 100 end is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the 112 cross—cut is favourable for driving. We expect to get the flatrois from the water-wheel completed, the pump down and working at the latter end of this weeks. The stopes in the back of the 110 are worth about 2½ tons of ore per fin.; the west stope is worth 1 ton of ore per fin. The stope east of flootway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fin. The stope east of flootway winze is worth 1 to so fore per fin. In the stopes in the back of the 110 the lode will produce 1 ton of exe. per fathom, and plenty of mundic.

EAST DAREN.—March 21: in the 20 the sumpmen are engaged in cutting a plat; in the same level, west of ditto, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, not looking so well as when last reported on, now yielding about 5 cwts. per fin. The 68, west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, super, and lead ore, yielding 15 ton dead ore per fathom; it he stope over the back of this level still continue to yielding

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, March 23: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 19: The 43 cross-cut is still in the elvan, and from its appearance we may expect the lode shortly. In the 22, cast of Hallett's, the lode is about 9 in. wide, yielding rich stones of ore, good tribute ground. In the 27, west of King's, the lode is 6 in. wide, and kindly for producing copper. In the 22, north of Hallett's, on the caunter lode, the lode is poor. We expect shortly to intersect the borth lodes this point. In the 6, east of Hallett's, the lode is about 6 in. wide, good stones of ore. Our tribute department is looking a little better.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, March 29: The shaftmen have completed, the tip piat at the 52, and resumed sinking the shaft, in which the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwts of lead per fm. The lode in the 52 south is 34/6 feet wide, and yielding &cwts. of lead per fm. In this iswal north the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of fluor and hermspar, with good stones of lead. In the rise in the back of the 40 south the lode is 25/6 ft. wide, and yielding 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in back of this lewel are a little-improved since last report.

EAST TERFURS.—J. Pope, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of notice in

lewol are a little-improved since last report.

EAST TREFUS.—J. Pope, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any part of the mile since my last report.

BAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, March 24: Since last report we have intersected a west sind east branch in the 40 cross-cut, composed of mundle and apar; the ground to the northr of it is rather stiff for driving. No. 2 stopes in the back of the ground to the northr part of (chinali's lode, is not looking quite so well as heretofore, consequently I have put the men to rise in the eastern part of it, to communicate with the wisze sunk below the 10 on the latter lode; this will be holed by the middle part of the week, when we shall have good air in the 20 west, and be enabled toset a new stope in the back of the same. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since my last report.

since my last report.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, March 18: The part of the lode which he rich stones of ore came from in the 88 east is about 7 in. wide, which I referred to in my note of yesterday. To the north appears to be a strong capel; the lode is driven into about 17 feet. We have intersected a branch to-night in the 88 cross-cut 6 in. wide, containing yellow copper ore, but not to value. We have not as yet cut any more lode in the 66, driving north-east of the junction; I shall continue the driving fer a day or two. My opinion is that there is no lode standing to the north. No other change to notice.

— March 19: The lode in the end east, in the 88, is showing a kindly appearance, and producing good stones of black ore; this looks well for the main part of the lode to be still to the north. We have not met with any part of the lode in cross-cutting north in the 66, east of junction. I have suspended the driving north, and put the men to cross-cut south in the 68, about 10 inthoms east of Northey's winze sunk in the bottom of the 65; to-day we have broken some fine stones of grey and black copper ore. There is a stream of water flowing from the end; this looks kindly.

Masch 22: We continue to drive on the lode in the 86 end east, and the lode con-

taken down to-day, respecting which I will advise you to-morrow. The cross-cut south in the 60, 10 fathous each of Northey's winne, is through the lade, which has yielded good stones of ore, but nothing to value. The rise in the back of the 66 is up between 5 and 6 fins, and the lode is producing a little ore. The lode in the 56 weet, on northice, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Tribute: The lode in Tum's pitch, in the back of the 66, has very much faillen off since last reported, and may now be stated as worth in the supermost point 40f. per fm.—being mixed up with goissan and smaller in the buttem of the level; in the breast of the western end the lode in whole the and will be set to drive on the course of the lode. Combe's pitch, in the back of the 55, east of four pitch, is worth 2 tone per fm. Other pitches without alteration. We shall sample to-morrow about 54 tons of tributers' ore, worth at least 150, per fm.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 19: Redwirth Consols Lode: The lode in the 46, east of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. In the 54, cast of John's shaft, the lode is 30, not shape the shape the shape the shape below the 34, has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the rise in the back of the 35, east of John's shaft, is 16 in, wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 27, east of John's shaft, the lode is 34/ feet wide, producing caving work for tin. The stope in bottom of the 22, west of Stephens's when last reported. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 2/5 feet wide, producing caving work for tin. The stope in bottom of the 22, west of Stephens's when last reported. The lode in the 12 tone of ore per fathom. In the 27, east of John's shaft, is 10 in the 10 in the 12 in the 10 in the 12 in the 10 in the 12 in the 10 in wide, consisting of copies or and and any work for tin. The

yielding 4 tons of one per fathom.—North Lode; In the adit end east the lode is small and unproductive,—South Lode; In the 12 east the lode is 10 in, wide, consisting of capel, spar, and mundic.

EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholis, J. Rodda, March 23: The rise in back of the 00 north continues to yield saving work for lead, and will be communicated with the winze in bottom of the 30 (wherein the lode is worth 14 cwts. of lead per fin.) In about a week from this time; this communication will supply good air, and enable us to resume the 50 and 80 fm. levels north with all speed. The creas—cut from the 40 north has not as yet intersected the lode. Bishop's rise in back of this level continues to lay open good tribute ground. The croas—cut west from the 40 south has not intersected the lode, but is expected to do so shortly; the ground is very congenial for lead, therefore we anticipate finding the lode productive when reached. The rise in the 20 south is communicated with the 10, which has improved the ventilation, and facilitates the removal of stuff from the 10. We are now in a position to resume driving the 10 and 20 fm. levels south; in each of those levels there is a good lode for blende. We also intend to set a pitch north of the above-named rise, where the rise will yield 2½ toss of blende per fm. The tribute pitches are yielding about the same quantity of lead as for some time past.

FQWEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, C. Merratt, S. Sampson, March 21: The lode in the 260, east of Bottrall's shart, on Trathan's lode, is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of ore per fnthom, worth 81, per ton. The lode in the 240 east, on Trathan's lode, is 17 ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of ore per fnthom, worth 81, per ton. The lode in the 240 east, on Bottrall's lode, is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fnthom, worth 91, per ton. The lode in the 240 east, on Bottrall's lode, is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fnthom, worth 92, per ton. The lode in the 200 east on ton. The lode in the 200 east, on Bottrall's lo

little. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, March 19: In the 50 cast the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, and spots of ore. The lode in the 50 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and letting out a good deal of water. In the 36 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding some saving work, and has every appearance of improving. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 36 is still hoiding good; worth 137, per fathom. In Bickle's pitch in back of the 36 the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 37, per fathom. In Matthewa's pitch in back of the 24 the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 77, per fin.

GERNICK.—J. Barratt, March 22: The lode in the 36 end, east from fiat-rod shaft, is 12 in. wide, composed of quarts and mundic. The branch mentioned in my last, in the north side of this end, continues to yield a little yellow copper ore. The lode in this end is improving, and when it forms a junction with the branch, which will take place in a few feet more driving, I think we shall have mineral.

GONAMEN .— Repress West Grown in March 200 cannot be sufficient to the state of the send of th

rew feet more driving, I think we shall have mineral.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, Wm. George, Jun., March 22: Sarah's lode in the 80 is 1½ foot wide, composed of peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the stope in the back is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The 70 and 56 fm. levels are without any change to notice since last reported on. The winze sinking below the 58 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In accordance with instructions received at the meeting, we have resumed driving the 58 west on this (Sarah's) lode, which we are glad to notice, believing this, the western part of our sett, to be a good piece of untried ground, there being two cross-courses known to pass through it, about which the parallel lodes in West Caradon and Craddock Moor have been very productive. The ends on Gilpin's lode are just the same as last reported.

(RELATONIOW CONSONS)

as last reported.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Richard, March 24: The lode in the 107 east produces no copper ore to notice at present. In the 107 west the ground by the side of the lode has improved a little. There is no change to notice in the ground in the engineshaft. The ground by the side of the lode in the 87 west continues very favourable for being driven through.

GREAT SHEBA.—J. Sparge, March 24: The men are about to commence sinking it he course of a day or two at Kelly Hall. They are also now engaged cutting into the ode in both ends at the present bottom, and hope by another week to be enabled to re

the course of a day or two at Kelly Hall. They are also now engaged cutting into the lode in both ends at the present bottom, and hope by another week to be enabled to report the result.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 23: The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; in the 100 east the load is I foot wide, unproductive. In the 20 west the lode is I foot wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is I ft, ow wide, unproductive. In the 100 east the load is 3 feet wide, producing 1 fd, foot per fm. In the 60 west the lode is I ft, wide, producing 1 fon per fm. We shall sample to-day 385 tons.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, March 24: The ground in the 70 end, west of Hobler's shaft, is just the same as when last reported; but the lode, as well as the south branch, is producing more ore, and is gradually improving; from present appearances we shall soon have a good lode. The lode in the 70 east is now 3 ft. wide, producing some ore, not rich, but has a very promising appearance. The lode in the bottom of the 60, I am happy to say, is much improved, and is at present producing some rich work for copper; it has every appearance of improving as we go down.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Brigeliole, W. Arthur, March 19: We have resumed the sinking of Copper-house shaft below the 200 by 12 mem, at 204, per fm. The shoot of ore recently cut in opening the plat at the 200 will very probably be met with in sinking a fathom or two. The lode in the 100, east of the above whaft, is worth 201, per fm. The lode in the 100 as the south part, is 2 feet wide, carrying a small branch of yellow ore on the morth side, whilst the remainder of the lode is principally composed of a beautiful doorspar, mixed with a little ore. The lode in the 100 west, on the south part of the lode, which crossed the main lode further west, and mow beco

quality copper ors.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, March 19: The 110 east looks more promising than for some time past, and is now yielding a little tin. The lode in the 110 west is from 2½, ft. 03 ft. wide, and is worth 51, per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 100 west is from 2½, ft. 03 ft. wide, and is worth 52, per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 7 ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm.; here we see the north part of the lode in the 100 east is 7 ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm.; here we see the north part of the lode in the 100 east is 7 ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm.; here we see the north part of the lode in the north part of the lode in the 100 east is 11 in a cross-course 6 fathems behind this send we have also gut into the north part of the lode about 18 inches, which is letting out a large quantity of water; its appearance promises well; what is seen of its worth 12; per fm. The lode in the 30 east is a little disordered by a gossan branch, but it is hoped this derangement is only temporary; it is now 3 ft. wide, and is worth 40, per fathom. There is nothing new in the 50 cross-cut, west of Davy's, but a pitch in the back of the 5, behind this end, is improved, and is producing some good quality ore. The pitches throughout the mines are yielding fair quantities of tin. In the western mine the cutting down of Reed's shaft has been a little interrupted this week by the putting in of casing to the 7, and by dropping the lift, which is down nearly 23 fms. below the adit; it is down upon the staff, and the shaft is very small, so that it cannot be dropped further till the shaft is cut down to that point. We see to-day what appears to be the back of another level, which we hope to drain, so as to see something of it next week. We have commenced clearing the deep adit west by six men.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE,—J. Daniel, R. Prow. March 28.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, R. Pryor, March 23: The cross-95 is driven south of Harvey's engine-shaft 9 fathous 3 feet, and from appeara 56; to-day we have broken some fine atomes of gry and black copper ore. There is a size of water and water and the lock kind of the lock of the o

lode is about 15 in. wisle, containing some pretty good mixture:

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 21: The lode in enginethis last week; the shaft is set to nine men, at 201, per fm. 1,
pended for the present, and a rise in the back of the same level is
per fm. At the 30 each the lode is 3ft. wide, the leader part 2 ft.
but a bunch of ore; set to eight men, at 101, 10s., atent 2 fms.
end is worth 2½ fons of good ore per fm., and has every appearan
ment. The men in the stopes are set to, at 5i. per fm., in the ba
2 tons of ore per fm., overking by twelve men. At West Haw
improvement this last week; every head that has been met wered values ore.

good yellow ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, March 23: The lode in the like of Morris's shaft, is without material alteration since last report; worth abog in ore per fm. In the 100, west of shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, and will proceed to good ore per fm. The 75 east is at present unproductive. In the 75, west of Rashaft, the lode is large, producing occasionally rich stones of ore. The 35, west a shaft, is very kindly, and cannot fail to become profitably productive. The picket time to yield supplies for future returns.

HOLMBISH.—N Sacombe March of the control of the co

shaft, is were kindly, and cannot fail to become profitably productive. The plat timue to yield supplies for future returns.

Hol.MBUSH.—N. Secondbe, March 22: In the 145 cross-cut south there is not half to be come profitably productive. The plat timue to yield supplies for future returns.

Hol.MBUSH.—N. Secondbe, March 22: In the 145 cross-cut south there is not half to be come to the same as a second come in the winze in the bottom of the 145 west is still yielding 1½ to can half the 160, cast of the diagonal, the bottom of the 145 west of cross-couns, in the same as least reported. We expect to communicate with the 160 in a fortigit the 160, cast of the diagonal, the lode has increased in size, but is not producing back of this level are yielding on an average from 1 to 2 tons per fm. In them of the diagonal the lode continues large but unproductive. In the diagonal size progress in sinking is being made. In driving south on the eastern part of side, in the 132, the lode is still producing some good work for lead, mixed will and fluor-spar. In the 124 cross-cut, north of Wall's, we have not yet reached to KELLY BRAY.—S. James, March 19: The 115 cross-cut south is progress factorily; it is extended about 21 fms. in favourable killas for the production of cre. The lode in the 56 west is 3 ff. wide, and worth 201, per fm. The steps of ame level is worth 122, per fm. The lode in the 66 cast is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm. The steps of ame level is worth 124 per fm. The lode in the 66 cast is 1½ ft. wide, which was driven through in the 46 cast. The lode in the 66 cast is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm. The steps worth 101 per fm. The tribute department is much as usual.—Eastern Miss; the past week Watson's shaftmen have been engaged in cutting ground and dry house at the 50, in the whim-shaft, and hope to complete the same about the next week, after which we shall commence sinking below the above level withing aspect. The 40 cross-cut north is suspended for the time. The lode in the tenses in past we

8 cwts.; No. 2, 14 cwts. of lead per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, March 23: Moyle's engine-shaft is downlit the 41 fm. level, and we have commenced to cut the trip-plat. In the 41 fm. level, and we have commenced to cut the trip-plat. In the 41 fm. level, and we have commenced to cut the trip-plat. In the 41 fm. level is no alteration; we are still driving by the side of the lode. In the 48 have some good stones of ore in the transches in the country off from the lode, as we can see in the lode we have can, prian, mundic, and ore, but cannot see the same to put any value, on; allogether it looks very promising. In the have a little improvement; the splice of ore is making again going east, while wide, very good. In the 30 west the leader of ore is still about 14 in. wide, we per fm. The two stopes east and west of Carter's winze are worth on anyway fathom. Gray's winze, in the bottom of the 20 cast, is down about 3 fm. 27. is still 3 ft. wide, worth 50f. per fm. for the length—9 ft. The pliches are as a LADY ELIZA ... I Thomas March 23. Owing to the discovery of the 68

LADY ELIZA.—J. Thomas, March 23: Owing to the discovery of the orient and west lode, we have resumed the sinking of No. 1 shaft. We have it is easy excavation for the windlass and water-tank for 13t, 10s., and to sink 18t. 10s. per fim. If lead is found to continue in depth we shall at once have age

84. los. per fin. If lead is found to continue in depth we shall at once have LELANT CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, March 23: Since my last reper's pleted the sinking of the shart on the north part of the mine to the 80, csts | driving east and west on the cannter. We expect to intersect the Gry ide week or two, where we anticipate to find the lode productive. We are of from the shaft north to cut the Gry lode further west than we have hitheria rae driving west from the point of intersection, which is east of the shaft, wi is about 12 in. wide, and has a very promising appearance, and the tile paid and we are still driving the 60 and 70 east on the standard or Gry lode cutting in the 80 to cut the lode we have in the 70. These are all utiwotic parts of the mine are working on tribute. When we reach the Gry loss expect our mine will have very much improved. On the whole, our prospe-

expect our mine will have very much improved. On the whole, our properties and MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, March 23: The lode in its 32 west is macking easy for driving. The stopes in back of the same level, east of shaft, as 31 by ten of ore per fathom. On the north leds, driving west of the crassed, large lode, the size of the end, producing full 11/2 ton of ore per fm. Its press however, is not far enough north to pass norths of the esquies—shaft; the legal however, is not far enough north to pass norths of the esquies—shaft; the legal we have as yet opened on it is merely trifling. In the cross-cut north in the 52 thing of importance has been met with, consequently I intand removing that 32 east when they have cleared the stuff.

32 cast when they have cleared the stuff.

NEITHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, March 18: The stope in the but there is no improvement for ore. The Sun string is about as a The cross-cut from the vein to the Sun string is driven 10 fms. 4 fs. sents a curious appearance. At the bottom or sole we have a hafe above this we have 3 ft. of clay, or fine dry sligne, which contains a sufficient to save. Again, above this we have 3 ft. of limestor flat of clay or slime, 1 ft. thick, and containing about the same quetter. Will these flats be filled with ore when we reach the string the ground further back.

NEW CROW HILL.—The captain reports that considerable protections of the containing about the water of the tributeness in working the pitches, from which lead, jack, and a raised, and that every effort is being now made to drain the water which will enable the workings to be prosecuted in the levels in throw which so much rich lead ore has been raised.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, March 18: Tutwork Setting.

from which so much rich lead ore has been raised.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, March 18: Tutwork Setting! west of the fast-rod shaft, by aix men, at 71. los. per fm.; lode 3 fest wi spar and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The 132, to de shaft, by aix men, at 94. per fm.; lode 2 fest wide, producing god a very kindly lode. The 122, to drive west of the fast-rod shaft, by fin.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, intermixed with native copper fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, intermixed with native copper fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 104. The 122, to drive west of flast-rod shaft, by four men, at 164. per fm. The 82, to drive west of Grazo's shaft, by four men, at 81. los. per fm.; love. The 72, to drive west of Grazo's shaft, by four men, at 81. los. per fm.; lower for the 122, by four men, at 81. los. per fm.; lower flast for the 122, by four men, at 81. los. per fm.; lower flast flast from the 132, ber fathour; lode unpreductive. The 52, to drive west of Grazo's shaft of the 132, ber fathour; lode unpreductive. The 52 to drive west of the creased at 31. los. per fm.; lode unpreductive. The 72 cross-cut, north of 81 four men, at 81. los. per fm.; lode unpreductive. The 72 cross-cut, north of 81 four men, at 81. los. per fm.; lode unpreductive. The 72 cross-cut, north of 81 four men, at 81. los. per fm.; lode unpreductive. wide, producing stones of ore. Th 9f. per fathom; lode unproductive. at 3f. 10s. per fm.; lode unproduc-four men, at 13f. per fathom. We c will reach somewhere about 120 tor

four men, at 13t, per fathom. We calculate that our copper ore sampling a will reach somewhere about 120 tons.

NORTH DOWNS.—P. Pryor: The 40 is now extended to within 2 most where we discovered the ore at the level above, consequently 1 have desired cutting at once, and see no reason why it should not be attended, at facility the continuous of the continuous c

easissand on week of the series of the serie

we are engine to the are engine to fire for further un of ore good a water should SOL for the thereth change it by SOL much 11/2 to SOL the so

perations throughout the mine are progressing satisfactority.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Carthew, March 19: The 94 north is private with all speed, so as to hole the wince sinking below the 82; we have: ½ fms. to drive, and we shall not try to prove the lode before this work is complished with the work is complished with the state of the state of copper ore from this ground, as we expect there is copper ore standing in the wince is not and in the 94 fm. level back. The stopes over the 32, north of No. 1 w is loading well, and will produce 2 tons of one per fm. In the 82, north of No. 2 w in a loading well, and will produce 2 tons of one per fm. In the 52, north of No. 2 w have a kindly lode 18 in. wide, with stones of one, but will not pay. In the stop is back of the 82, north of No. 2 w inze, we have a good course of one, and will produce 10 tons per fm. The stopes below the 70, north of No. 2 winze, will produce 2 tons or fm. In the 70 north we are glad to report a very kindly lode in the end, 18 in this good stones of gray one; we think this end is now coming into a new run of cound. The stopes over: the 70, north and south of No. 2 winze, will produce 2½ fore per fathom.

PENEALT SLUVELEAD A STANDARD A ST

ch will yield from 10 to 12 tons of ore per fm. All other parts of the

and good atoms of one. We have some not an able to report more that west of the 20 is still good.

Sorright Egg Connection of the seven and the mean seven in the level above. Thirdle department without charge. Sorright Egg Connection of the seven of the 20 is still good.

Sorright Egg Connection of the seven of the 20 is still good.

Sorright Egg Connection of the seven of the 20 is still good.

WEALS SIDNEY.—W. Edwards, March 21: The lode in the Sewest the lode is 7 few tinde or connection of the seven of the 20 is still good.

WEALS SIDNEY.—W. Edwards, March 21: The lode in the 5 west the lode is 7 few tinde or connection of this level. This will be a very desirable object to accomplish as it will place at the seven of th

CRLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, March 24: We still continued its the grand pipe. The treatin-Heating's pipe continues good, to bitteneer the main part of the vein, which, in all probability, will ye of black lead; similar results have before occurred, with precisely

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hambly, March 22: I have a decided improvement in the adit ent, and I fully expect to out a good course of ore before I come up to town. We have ore and mundic all over the end, and the ground is easier. I yesterday reduced the price of driving fisen 51: 6s. to 44.10s. per fm.

—J. Hambly, March 23: I beg to inform you that we have a great improvement in our salt send driving west on the south lode; the whole of the end is lode and branches of ore and mundic, peach, and spar, and every flot we drive is looking better, and I think we shall seen have a course of ore. We have several tons of ore at surface broken from the end, and shall soon begin to prepare for a sampling, as the weather gets settled and dry. We have \$6 or a full to drive to the west boundary of the sett, where the still end will come in under the hill from \$0 to 100 fms. deep, which will leave thougands of tons of ore dry, which can be taken away without any machinery more than a tran-waggon. Such a position is seldom met with, and with a good lode of ore now in sight to work on in the back and bottom of the adit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, March 22: The stones throughout

Such a position is seldom met with, and with a good lode of ore now in sight to work on in the back and bottom of the adit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, March 22: The stopes throughout the mine remain much as last reported. We hope to gut the engine at work at William and Mary on Friday next, after which the shaft will be pushed on with all possible force.

DEVON BURRA—BURRA.—John Lord, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of communicating at the brake shaft since my report of last week. We are down 39 ft.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. Goyes, March 22: We have set the shaft to nine men, 2 ftms. stent; this will reach the point where we intend cutting through, and driving on the lode, which will be our 12 fm. level, and very effort will be made to attain this point. There is nothing new to notice in any other part. We have had a sample assayed from the stones of ore referred to in our last, which produced 17½. This was from some of the best stones, but I should say the box of ore taken by Capt. Williams to London is something like an average, which I calculate will produce 13 to 14 per cent.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, jun., March 23: In the 56 cross-cut south the ground is easy for driving, and the strais very congenial for copper ore; in the 56 west, on No. 3 lode, the lode not taken down since last report. In the 44 west, on the side lode, the lode will yield about ½ ton of ore per fm.; in the rise in the back of the 44 west the lode is from 18 to 18 in. wide, and yielding for the length of the rise 9 ft.) from 1½ to 2 tons off ore per fathoun; in the level west of the stope in the back of the 44 the, tode is 4 feet wide, yielding I ton of ore per fathoun. The other parts of the mine are intuch as last reported.

from 1½ to 3 tons off ore per fixthom; in the level west of the stops in the lock of the the vide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The other parts of the mine are much as last reported.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, March 34: We have completed the fixing of the pitwork at the 32 in Matthews's shaft, and the sinking will be resumed below the 32 at ence; the ground is moderately easy, and we hope to make good progress therein. In the 32, east of Matthews's, we have intersected a brunch east of the cross-course. Which produces some saving work for tin, and promising for further improvement when we get clear of the influence of the cross-course. The branches in the 30, east of Matthews, are producing very good work. The branches in the 70 east are improving, and letting down more water. The branches in the 60 east are producing a little saving work. The 70, west of Betteleys, is wet and troublesome for driving, and the branches are principally composed of quartz and wolfram. We have nothing new to notice in the different slopes since lear report. The new shaft is set to sink by nine men, at 101, her fine, to be carried 12 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, and stented 15 fms. We are progressing flavourshly with the drawing and dressing.

DUNDALK LEADMINES.—C. Balley: We have driven the 15 south 8 ft. through a lode worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the forebreast is about 3 ft. wide, and improving. We have driven the north end at the aforesaid level 3 ft.; the lode in this end is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and aliver-lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. We have finished on the surface all the necessary erections we shall require for some time.

EAST CARN BEEA.—Thos. Gianville, March 22: In consequence of the want of ventual of the consequence of the shaft I nope to soon effect the communication.

EAST CARN BEEA.—Thos. Gianville, March 22: Tatwork Setting: The 26 to drive

A nope to soon effect the communication.

EAST CARN BERA.—Thos. Glanville, March 22: Tatwork Setting: The 26 to drive west of the engine-shaft by six men, at 5l. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of cosman, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore—a very promising lode. The 26 to frive east of engine-shaft by six men, at 6l. per fm: lode 1ft. wide, composed of gossen and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom. The 14 to drive west of the segine-shaft by six men, at 6l. per fathom; lode yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Our sampling to-morrow will be about 28 tons of copper ore.

sampling to-morrow will be about 28 tons of copper ore.

EAST CRINKIS.—J. Dale, J. Tredimick, March 22: During the last few days the lode in the 112 and east has made a splice, which has disordered it a little; but this is not an uncommon occurrence. The lode in the 100 end is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the 112 cross-cut is favourable for driving. We expect to get the flat-rods from the water-wheel completed, the nump down and working at the latter end of this week. The stopes in the back of the 112 are worth about 2½ tons of ore per fm. It is the stope is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope east of footway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. It one of or

this week. The stopes in the back of the 112 are worth about 2½ tons of ore per fm.; the vest stope is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope seat of footway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope seat of footway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope seat of footway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope seat of footway winze is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and plenty of mundle.

EAST DAREN.—March 21: In the 92 the sumpmen are engaged in curting a plat; in the same level, west of ditto, the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, not looking so well as when lest reported on, now yielding about 5 cwis, per fm. In the 80 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, not looking so well as when lest reported on, now yielding about 5 cwis, per fm. In the 80 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, and, and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fm. of the latter; in the same level, on the north lode, the lode is 7 ft. wide, and is improved, now yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; the stopes over the back of this level still continue to yield about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The 68, west of Reed's shaft, is communicated to the same level, driving east of winze: the shaftmen have began to cut a plat, and to prepare for sinking; the other six men will begin to drive east of winze; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding 102 cwis. of the latter per fm. In the 56, driving west of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, arthough a plat, and to prepare for sinking; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, arthough a plat, and to read ore per fm. In the stope 40 fms. west of ditto the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, driving and the seat of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, but not of a sufficient quantity to vains. In the c

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, March 22: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, March 19: The 43 cross-cut is still in the elvan, and from its appearance we may expect the lode shortly. In the 22, cast of Hallett's, the lode is about 3 in. wide, yielding rich stones of ore, good tribute ground. In the 27, west of King's, the lode is 6 in. wide, and kindly for producing copper. In the 22, north of Hallett's, on the canner lode, the lode is poor. We expect shortly to intersect the north lode, st this point. In the 6, east of Hallett's, the lode is about 6 in. wide, good stones of ore. Our tribute department is jooking a little better.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, March 23: The shaftmen have completed the tip plat at the 52, and resumed sinking the shaft, in which the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwis. of lead per fm. The lode in 16 55 south is 34/5 feet wide, and, yieding &cwis. of lead per fm. In this level north the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of fluor and hearupar, with good stones of lead. In the rise in the back of the 40 south the lode is 24/5 ft. wide, and yielding 7 cwis. of lead per fm. The stopes in back of this level are a little improved since last report.

EAST TREFORMS.—J. Pope, March 24: There is no alteration worthy of notice in

Eny part of the miss since my last report.

BAST WHEAL TALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, March 23: Since last report we have intersected a west sail east branch in the 40 cross-cut, composed of mundic and apar; the ground to the north of it is rather stiff for driving. No. 2 stopes in the back of the 20, on the north part of Chinal's lock, is not looking quite so well as heretotore, consequently I have put the men to rise in the eastern part of it, to communicate with the winze sunk below the 10 on the latter lode; this will be holed by the middle part of the week, when we shall have good air in the 20 west, and be enabled to set a new stope in the back of the same. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since my last report.

shock my last report.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, March 18: The part of the lode which the rich stones of ore came from in the 88 cast is about 7 in. wide, which I referred to in my note of yesterday. To the north appears to be a strong capel; the lode is driven into about 17 feet. We have intersected a branch to night in the 28 cross-cut 6 in. wide, containing yellow copper ore, but not to value. We have not as yet cut any more lode in the 66, driving north-east of the junction; I shall continue the driving fer a day or two. My opinion is that there is no lode standing to the north. No other change to notice, — March 19: The lode in the end cast, in the 85, is showing a kindly appearance, and producing good stones of black ore; this looks well for the main part of the lode to be still to the north. We have not met with any part of the lode in cross-cutting north in the 66, each of junction. I have suspended the driving north, and put the men to cross-cut south in the 65, about 10 fathoms east of Northey's winze sunk in the bottom of the 65; to-day we have broken some fine stones of grey and black copper ore. There is a stream of water flowing from the end; this looks kindly.

d taken down to-day, respecting which I will advise you to-morrow. The cross-out south in the 64, 10 fathoms east of Northey's winze, is through the lock, which has yielded good abone of ore, but nothing to value. The rise in the back of the 65 is up between 5 and 6 fms., and the lock is producing a Hittle ore. The lock in the 55 west, on sortholook, is worth 136 ton of ore per fm.—Thints: The lock in the 55 west, on sortholook, is worth 136 ton of ore per fm.—Thints: The lock in the 55 west, on sortholook, is worth 136 ton of the lock. Combine of the lock of the 64 ton of the lock is the upperment point 461; per fm. heling mixed up will gossau and smaller in the bottom of the level: in the frest of the western end the lock is without change, and may be valued at 1604, to 1804. Per fm. To-morrow, being setting-day, this and will be set to drive on the course of the lock. Combine's pitch, in the back of the 64, east of John's shaft, and pitch, is worth 2 tons per fm. Other pitches without alteration. We shall sample tomerow about 54 tons of tributer'ore, worth at least 154, for every the same pitch, in the 54, east of John's shaft, and lock is 20 in. wide, consisting of pacch and mundie. The lock at John's shaft, shall be said of the significant of the 152 ton 1804. The 1804 ton 1804 ton

is improving, and when it sories a junction with the ornancia, when will take place in a few feet more driving, I think we shall have mineral.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, Wm. George, jun., March 22: Sarah's lode in the 80 is 1½ foot wide, composed of peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The total of 8 fm. levels are without any change to notice since last reported on. The winze sinking below the 56 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In accordance with instructions received at the meeting, we have resumed driving the 58 west on this (Sarah's) lode, which we are glad to notice, believing this, the western part of our sett, to be a good piece of untried ground, there being two cross-courses known to pass through it, about which the parallel lodes in West Caradon and Craddock Moor have been very productive. The ends on Gliphin's lode are just the same a last reported.

GREAT ONSOUS.—G. Rickard, March 24: The lode in the 107 east produces no copper ore to notice at present. In the 107 west the ground by the side of the lode has improved a little. There is no change to notice in the ground in the engine-shaft. The ground by the side of the lode in the 37 west continues very favourable for being driven through.

GREAT SHEBA.—J. Spargo, March 24: The men are about to commence sinking in he course of a day or two at Kelly Hall. They are also now engaged cutting into the ode in both ends at the present bottom, and hope by another week to be enabled to re-ort the results.

the course of a day or two at Kelly Hall. They are also now engaged cutting into the lode in both ends at the present bottom, and hope by another week to be enabled to report the result.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 23: The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; in the 100 east the load if 1 foot wide, unproductive. In the 50 west the lode is 1 ft foot wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 16 foot wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 16, foot wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. We shall sample to-day 355 tons.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, March 24: The ground in the 70 end, west of Hobler's shaft, is just the same as when last reported; but the lode, as well as the south branch, is producing more ore, and is gradually improving; from present appearances we shall soon have a good lode. The lode in the 70 east is now 3 ft. wide, producing some ore, not rich, but has a very promising appearance. The lode in the bottom of the 60, I am happy to say, is much improved, and is at present producing some rich work for copper; it has every appearance of improving as we go down.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, March 19: We have resumed the sinking of Copper-house shaft below the 200 by 12 men, at 200, per fm. The shoot of ore recently cut in opening the plat at the 200 will very probably be met with in sinking a fathorn or two. The lode in the 100, east of the showe whaft, is worth 201, per fm. I holde in this level west has been cut into 6 ft., which is worth 21, per fm.; no wall is yet seen, and the part furthest south seems to be the most oray. The lode in the 190 as it is 4½ feet wide, carrying a small branch of yellow ore on the north side, whilst the remainder of the lode in the 100 tone of yellow ore. We have suspended the driving of the 160 west, which will produce a little

vourable. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 200 tons of rather improved quality copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUST.—J. Nancarrow, March 19: The 110 east looks more promising than for some time past, and is now yielding a little tin. The lode in the 110 west is from 2½ ft. to 3 ft. wide, and is worth 5l. per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 100 west ince last week, when it was worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fm.; here we see the north part of the lode in the north side of the end, which is producing some tin, but we are not yet far enough west for the junction. In a cross-course 8 fathoms behind this end we have also gut into the morth part of the lode in the 50 east is a little disordered by a gosan branch, but it is hoped this derangement is only temperary; it is now 5 ft. wide, and is worth 40l, per fathom. There is nothing new in the 50 cross-cut, west of Davy's, but a pitch in the back of the 5, behind this end, is improved, and is producing some good quality ore. The pitches throughout the shaft has been a little interrupted this week by the putting in of easing to the ft. and the chaft is every small, so that it cannot be dropping the lift, which is down nearly 13 fm. below the adit; it is down upon the stuff, and the shaft is every small, so that it cannot be dropped grifter till the shaft is the shaft is the shaft is one to see something of it next week. We have commenced clearing the deep adit west by six men.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, R. Pryor, March 23: The cross-cut in the

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, B. Fryor, March 29: The cross-cut in the 95 is driven south of Harvey's engine-shaft 9 fathous 3 feet, and from appearances have been supported by the state of the stat 95 is driven south of Harvey's engine-shaft 9 fathoms 2 feet, and from appearances have stream of water flowing from the end; this looks kindly.

— March 22: We continue to drive on the lode in the 88 end east, and the lode costains good rich stones of red oxide of copper ore. In the 78 cross-cut north we have ent the south wall of the north lode; it will take three or flort days from this time before we shall see anything of the lode or its prospects. In driving south in the 68, east or Northey's winze, we have stones of ore, spar, capel, &c.; this part is not sufficiently opened on to speak of its character. The lode in the 55, west of the point of junction, is not looking altogether so promising as it as been. The lode in Tom's pitch, in the back of the point of junction, is not looking a promising as it as been. The lode in Tom's pitch, in the lode. So other change to notice.

— J. Goldworthy, March 23: The lode in Tom's pitch is in course of taking down; the lode in the lode. So other change to notice.

— J. Goldworthy, March 23: The lode in Tom's pitch is in course of taking down; the lode is 2 fee 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in this level east the look is 2 fee 6 in. wide, worth 164, per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is 4 feet wide—saving work; this end is 2 feet wide—saving work; this end is 2 feet wide—saving work; this end is producing good stenes of time. So and 60 tons.

— J. Goldworthy, March 23: The lode in Tom's pitch is in course of taking down; the lode is 2 feet 6 in. wide, worth 164, per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is 4 feet wide—saving work; this end is 2 feet wide, opening tribute ground; in this level east the lode is 2 feet 6 in. wide, worth 164, per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is 4 feet wide—saving work; this end is producing good stenes of time. So one of the seven course of the sole in the lode.

— J. Goldworthy, March 23: The lode in Tom's pitch is in feet lode. In the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 164, per fathom. In No. 2 stopes, in the back of this level, two the lod

tin. We have had no change for the last week in the 70 cross-out, dr of Metal engine-shaft, to cut the north lode.—Wheal Yor: The 205, dr last's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, worth per fm. The 236, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, worth per fm. The 236, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth from 50/. to 60/. per fm. A winze a 236, on the main lode, is 1 large and week, but no lode has been taken a week; the north wail shows indications of the lode being equally as ported. The 248, driving east of Bounder's shaft, on the side of the c indications of a good lode being convenient; there are at present superithe north side of the lode. The 236, driving west of Bounder's shaft, on the side of the lode. The 248, driving west of Bounder's shaft, on the side of the lode. The 248, driving west of Bounder's shaft, on flow, worth 50/. per fm. The 285, driving west of Bounder's shaft, on 50/. on Trueman's lode, is small, and poor for mineral. The 52, driving hank shaft, as Trueman's lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth form 10/. to 12/. pe hank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth from 10/. to 12/. pe driving east of the cross-cut west of Wolf's shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth from 10/. In 12/. peterlav. OREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—W. Nottie, March 25: 1 yesterlav.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.

lode is about 15 in. wisle, containing some pretty good mixture:
HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 21: The lode in enginethis last week; the shaft is set to nine men, at 20% per fm.
pended for the present, and a rise in the back of the same level i
per fm. At the 50 cast the lode is 3ft, wide, the leader part 2 ft,
but a bunch of ore; set to eight men, at 10%. 10s., stent 2 fmsend is worth 2½ tons of good ore per fm., and has every appearament.
The men in the stopes are set to, at 5% per fm., in the ba
3 tons of ore per fm., working by twelve men. At West Haw
improvement this last week; every head that has been met vseed vallow ore.

ment. The men in the stopes are set to, at 5t, per fim., in the back of the 40, lots 3 tons of ore per fim., working by twelve men. At West Hawkmoor we have good yellow ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, March 23: The lode in thell, of Moris's shaft, is without material alteration sines hast report; worth about you good yellow ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, March 23: The lode in thell, or bore fin. In the 100, west of shaft, the lode is 5 fest wide, and will proceed as a shaft, is were the shaft, is well to shaft, it without material alteration sines hast report; worth about a shaft, it work is large, producing occasionally rich atones of ore. The 35, west of shaft, its very kindly, and cannot fail to become profitably productive. The pthe tinue to yield supplies for future returns.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Secombe, Manch 22: In the 145-cross-cut south there is a father than the stopes in the bottom of the 145, west of cross-come, in the same as last reported. We expect to communicate with the 160 in a bright the 160, cast of the diagonal, the lode has increased in size, but is not producing much ore as last report; I think it will improve again very soon. The stope back of this level are yielding on an average from 1 to 2 tons per fim. In the of the diagonal the lode continues large but unproductive. In the diagonal she lode, in the 132, the lode is still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with a fine still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for lead, mixed with the still producing some good work for leading of same leading to the still producing some good work for leading to the still producing some good work for leading

LADY ELIZA.—J. Thomas, March 23: Owing to the discoverast and west lode, we have resumed the sinking of No. 1 shaft. sary excavation for the windiass and water-tank for 13t. 10s., 8t. 10s. per fin. If lead is found to continue in depth we shall at

81.10s. per fin. If lead is found to continue in depth we shall at continue in the continue of the shall at continue the sinking of the shart on the north part of the mine to the driving east and west on the caunter. We expect to intersect the week or two, where we anticipate to find the lode productive. From the shaft north to cut the Gry lode further west than we have are driving west from the point of intersection, which is east of the sabout 12 in. wide, and has a very promising appearance, and than we are still driving the 70 north-east ou the caunter, and expelode. We are also driving the 50 and 70 east on the standard or cutting in the 60 to cut the lode we have in the 70. These are all parts of the mine are working on tribute. When we reach the Capact our mine will have very much improved. On the whole, of MCMLAND. The Reports March 32. The lode in the 32 weeks.

expect our mine will have very much improved. On the whole, our MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, March 23: The lode in the 32 west is usex for driving. The stopes in back of the same level, east of all 1½ to not ore per fathorn. On the north lode, driving west of the relarge lode, the size of the end, producing full 1½ ton of ore per fin. Is however, is not far enough north to pass north of the engine-shaft; the we have as yet opened on it is merely triffing. In the cross-cut north thing of importance has been met with, consequently I intend removin 32 east when they have cleared the stuff.

32 east when they have cleared the staff.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, March 18: The stope in the vin is it but there is no improvement for ore. The Sun string is about as usal, best the cross-cut from the vein to the Sun string is driven 10 ms. 4 ft., and a presents a curious appearance. At the bottom or sole we have a hate quit best above this we have 3 ft, of clay, or fine dry elipse, which contains a little on the sufficient to save. Again, above this we have 3 ft, of limestone, satisf flat of clay or silme. I ft, thick, and containing about the same quantity of other. Will these flats be filled with ore when we reach the string? The string of the ground further back.

NEW CROW HILL.—The captain reports that considerable progress is at the tributemen in working the pitches, from which lead, jack, and mostle stringed, and that every effort is being now made to drain the water from the which will enable the workings to be prosecuted in the levels in that part of from which so much rich lead ore has been raised.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, March 18: Tutwork Setting: This

from which so much rioh lead ore has best raised.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glauville, March 18; Tutwork Setting 3 west of the fiat-rod shart, by six men, at 71, 10s. per fm.; lode 3 fest we spar and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The 132, to rod shaft, by six men, at 91, per fm.; lode 2 fest wide, producing good very kindly lode. The 132, to drive west of the fiat-rod shaft, by four fm.; lode 2 fest wide, producing good in the state of the

ductive. The winze to stak under the 77, by four men, at wide, producing atoms of ore. The 62, to drive west of Grace's thin, we wise, producing atoms of ore. The 62, to drive west of Grace's thin, we wise, producing atoms of the feet of the feet

weight of the second of the se

SOE are engis 5 ft. for farring in 5 ft. for farring in of ore: good at wester yet been have b SOU for the therefor change it by the sound in the so

and good atoms of one. We have some not the level above. Thouse department without change.

Sorreitor Committee of the branch seem in the level above. Thouse department without change.

Sorreitor Committee of the branch seem in the level above. Thouse department without change.

Sorreitor Committee of the branch seem in the level above. The lock is in the Sivest its in

ceri teeth sigh the cius in 1 ft. esh of chlorital to, and skill socia si 1 si

TOLVADDEN .- F. Gundry, E. Johns, March 22: We have to-day discovered the

to the deep abit. We takend to continue the driving of the deep adit level east or main hole by four men; and from the present direction of the lode, and the north best the junction will thus soon be met with. We are sinking under the shallow of communicate with the stopes in the back of the deep sait, and when this is effectively will be in the course of a day or two) we have every probability of break large quantity of very rich sliver one. Should we not meet with a good second whim, our carpenter shall at once proceed with the construction of a new one. The

Vive have been accessed from Velgardie, stating that the price of cop- 18s, 13s, 10; Margare, 87; Prov. lene, 61; Sound

In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 71, per fathom. In the 107 north it is 3 ft. wide worth 51, per fathom. The stopes and pitches are much the same as when last reported. We sold on Saturday, the 19th inst., two parcels of silver-lead ores. No. 1 computed 71 tases to 7. Somers, at 261. 12s. 6d. per ton; No. 2 computed 105 tous to Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 81. 12s. per ton.

WHEAL UNION.—Thus. Glanville, March 23: In the 30, west of the cross-course, orth lode is 5 ff. wide, mixed throughout with yellow copper ore. In the winze sig below the 30 the south lode is worth 15t. per fathons for its. The other parts of time are much as usual. Our sale of time ore yesterday realised 210t. 18s. Sci.

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION—HOUDSTON v. BRITON FERRY COPPER COMPANY.—We are happy to be enabled to state that this long-vexed question has at length been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned; both parties having had the good sense to endeavour to come to an amicable arrangement of their differences without the further aid of the law-vers. They secured the assistance of Mr. Robert Parsons, through whose kind intervention the matter was quickly and finally settled; and we now hope to see these works prosper, and others spring up around them.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS

WREKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. Hossins, Walworth Common: Lamps.—H. B. Barlow, Manchester: Apparatus for condensing steam.—J. Plussow, Tottenham: Improvements in, or method or methods of obtaining and applying motive power, a modification of which is also applicable for pumping or forcing liquids, gases, and fluids.—Sir W. G. Abristrons, Newcastle-ou-Tyne: Rified ordnance and projectiles.—A. N. RETONS, Chancery-lane: Machinery for rolling horse-bose from.—H. Firsers, Birkenhesst: Machinery or apparatus for cutting sheets of metal-into sirips, and for tempering strips or sheets of metal--J. C. Habota, Westminster: Casting mortars and cannon.—F. Clarks, Noriand-square: An improved mode of and apparatus for cutting, drying, and preparing peat to be used as fuel, or for other purposes for which it may be usefully employed.—J. T. Callow, Slavely: A compound action in case machinery, with the apparatus connected therewith, having a perforated shield for saving life and property in the event of a rope, band, or chain breaking, or the engineman drawing the cage too high at coal or other shafts, where slides are applicable, which said invention is also applicable to hoisting or other lifting machines.—J. Court, Bromptonorw: Nibs for gas burners.—J. Macsas, Lullithgow: Telegraphing or signalling apparatus.—W. Lampton, Lambeth: Manufacture of keys and wood fastenings used in constructing railways.—G. B. Gallowat, Newcastle-on Tyne: Improvements upon and in connection with his former patents, and in the manufacture of fuel, and working steam-engines more sconomically.—William Clark, Chancery-lane: Improvements in apparatus of electric lamps or lights.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION.—The thorough efficacy of Mr. Charles Wye Williams's apparatus for preventing smoke has been definitely settled by the result of the recent experiments by the employés of the Admiralty for ascertaining the relative merits of Weish and North Country coal—it being asserted in the Admiralty report that it is possible to consume the smoke arising from North Country coal by the use of Mr. Williams's apparatus, and by the modifications of it introduced by the Newcastle Steam Coal Association to some of the northern collieries, and now being introduced generally into the steam-tuge of the Type. In the experimental boiler, smoke was prevented when the firing was pushed to a greater extent than 30 lbs. to the square foot of fire-grate; in one instance the firing was for half-an-hour at the rate of 35½ lbs. to the square foot, without vary light smoke, and for the next hour at the rate of 40 lbs. to the square foot, without any smoke; and in another instance, when a steam-jet was introduced to frome the draught, the firing throughout the experiment was nearly 36 lbs. to the square foot, the jet being produced by 20 lbs. steam.

Associations for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions.—

Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions.—
At the usual monthly meeting of the committee of management, held on Wednesday, at the office of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Corporation-street, Manchester, the Chief Inspector, Mr. H. W. Harman, presented his monthly report, from which the following are extracts:—The following is a statement of our position as regards the number of works and boilers under the inspection of the association, for the month ending the 18th inst.—530 mills and other works, and 139 boilers. We have also made 230 visits, and examined 657 boilers and 500 engines. Of these, 2 visits have been special, and 1 boiler specially examined, also 11 internally, and 27 thoroughly examined: 84 diagrams have been taken from 49 cylinders, 8 diagrams from 4 cylinders have been special. The usual copies, with calculations of power, consumption of fuel, and general recommendations, have been forwarded to proprietors. The number of boilers found to be defective are as under:—Corrosion, 20, of which 6 were dangerous; fractures, 3; safety-valves overweighted and otherwise out of order, 31: pressure gauges out of order, 20: water gauges out of order, 17; feed apparatus out of order, 5: blow-off cocks out of order, 9, of which 1 was dangerous; deficiency of water, 2: total, 107. 10 boilers were without glass gauges; 28 boilers were without blow-off cocks; 3 boilers were without pressure-gauges; 7 safety-valves had the spindles passed through stuffing-boxes.

Hondelbar Internal Propriet and the spindles passed through stuffing-boxes.

gauges; 7 safety-valves had the spindles passed through stuffing-boxes.

HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.—A deputation on this subject had an interview with Lord Colchester, Postmaster-General, on Wednesday. The deputation consisted of R. W. Crauford, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Stanton, R.E., M. Travers, W. W. Wright, C.E., T. S. G. Kirkpatrick, Major-General Tremenhere, Dr. Holland, and J. Robinson, who represented the fact that the harbours on both sides were in all respects suited to the wants of commerce; that the route of the railway as reported to the Government by Lieut.-Col. Stanton, R.E., was perfectly practicable throughout, and that the company had a tender to put a sufficient road for the carriage of the malls within twelve months from this time, pending the construction of the railway. The deputation dwelt especially on the facilities of the route as affording the most speedy and safe communication with British Columbia and Australia.

CAMBORNE VEAN MINES.—We notice that Capt. John Vivian, late of the Carn Brea Mines, has been appointed resident manager of the Camborne Vean Mines; and, from his long-tried ability, we have reason to expect the new management, inaugurated in November last, will be ably supported. Recent discoveries have altogether changed the character of these mines; and from the returns furnished us, showing a sampling of 293 tons of copper and 3½ tons of tin, as the result of the first quarter of this year's working, against 136 tons of copper and 1½ ton of tin for the corresponding period of 1858, together with the great reduction of cost effected during the last few months, the adventurers have fair grounds for believing this mine to be in a really progressive state. The whole of the pitwork and engine work has been changed, at a large outlay; but being now completed no further costs will be incurred under that head, and the whole of the machinery is in a thoroughly efficient state. We trust that Capt. Vivian will earn the good wishes of the Camborne Vean adventurers, as he has done hitherto in Carn Brea, Clijah and Wentworth, Halamanning, and wherever he has been employed, and that the connection just formed may be alike advantageous to the adventurers and to the agent. The mine, under good management, has very good prospects; the whole of the Carn Camborne lodes (the cross-cutting of one of which has so much enhanced the value of the adjoining mine, Stray Park) are contiguous to the new shat being sunk on the Dolcoath tin lode; and the cross-cutting of them from that shaft will be a comparatively casy matter. The cutting of the Town lode, too, to the new shat being sunk on the Dolcoath tin lode; and the cross-cutting of them from that shaft will be a comparatively casy matter. The cutting of the Town lode, too, to the new shat being sunk on the Dolcoath tin lode; and the cross-cutting of them from that shaft will be a comparatively casy matter. The cutting of the Town lode, too, to the new shat being sunk of the whole, t CAMBORNE VEAN MINES .- We notice that Capt. John Vivian, late o

THE CHARLTON MINE.—We are glad to record a step taken by some of the shareholders in the Australian Mining Company which will altogether countersolths effect of the resolution passed at the meeting in July. The success which has attended the scheme of forming dependent companies, adopted by the Scottish Australian that the scheme of forming dependent companies, adopted by the Scottish Australian that the scheme of any easinent Company, has proved how frequently a new set of adventurers can profits accomplish that which to the parent undertaking appeared, if not impossible, at le of a doubtful character, in a commercial point of view. Mr. Richard Walker, of Stock Exchange, proposes to forms a limited liability company, to be called the Chari Mining Company, with a capital of 10,0001., in shares of 10s. each, such new company procure a lease from the Australian Mining Company for 21 years on equitable terms, so take the machinery and plant at a valuation. A large number of the shares he already been taken, and we understand the secretaryship has been offered to Mr. Walbrd, who is so highly respected by the shareholders in the old company. Althou the directors cannot at present take an active part in the management of the new conce without placing themselves in the awkward position of being buyers and sellers, the will co-operate with Mr. Walker and his colleagues by every means in their power, a there appears every probability that the Chariton Mining Company will speedily rai amongst the successful Australian mine adventures.

Forest of Dean—Allaway v. Brain.—The plaintiffs in this case claimed as purchasers of a "gale," or works, in the mines of the Forest of Dean, bought of a free miner in the month of June, 1846, for 104., and the defendants resisted such claim, as purchasers of the same "gale" from the same miner for 1504., in a subsequent month in the same year, without notice of the plaintiffs' alleged rights, the defendants further contending that the plaintiffs were out of court on their own showing, from the fact of their having neglected to protest against the defendants' purchase during a period of 10 years, notwithstanding they had at the time of the defendants' view of the case, and dismissed the plaintiffs' bill, any further than it prayed that he rights, if any, of the defendants might be sequired into, and settled by the Court.

Why A. Grassia. Court of Chancery, Ion, 24. Kenta, Leffers

WHEAL GUSKUS.—Court of Chancery, Jan. 24: Kent v. Jeffree.— This was a bill filed by the plaintif, a late shareholder in Wheal Guskus, praying that the defendant, Alfred Jeffree, late of Cannon House, Queen-street, Cheapside, but now of Bedford Cottage, Bedford-read, Clapham, the scretary of the Wheal Guskus Mining Company, might be perpetually restrained by the order shd injunction of this Honourany court from continuing an action brought against the plainiff, or from bringing any other action, or from taking any other proceedings to enforce the payment of any claim alleged to be due to him from the company, or the previous or present shareholders therein.—Mr. Battes, for the plainiff, now moved for leave to give notice of motion for Saturday next for an injunction as prayed by the bill.—Vice-Chancellor Wood: He all means.

MANDALE MINING/COMPANY.—Mr. Thos. Allen has presented a petition to the Master of the holls, praying for the winding-up of this company: it will be heard on April 16.

The New Engine Coal Mining Company is winding-up in Vice nancellor Sir W. Page Wood's Court.

The Paragon and Spero Coal Mining Company is also winding-up of Sir W. Page Wood. Creditors are required to prove their debts.

ROYAL POLTTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- A series of very magnificent views well painted and well arranged, taken from the admirable drawings made by Mr. David Roberts, R.A., of the scenery of the Holy Land, and illustrative of scriptural history, are being now exhibited in the great theatre of the above Institution, and lectured upon by Mr. Lemox Horne, a gratteman aircady so favourably known to the public that comment Wr. Lemox Horpe, a gentleman already so favourably known to the public that commet en his talents is superfluous. This class of exhibition and lecture is very appropria during Lent, and is calculated to convey a vast deal of useful intelligence to the visitor The lectures on chemistry, as applied to the daily exigencies of life, and the instruction conveyed by adequate professors to the middle-class pupils and students, have been we attended, and deserve a to be.

* TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Floet-street.—Price 53.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the Mining Journal on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morn-ing, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the Mining Journal may be obtained at our office at Five o'Clock A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsman in the metropolis with the morning papers. morning papers.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Morning papers.

With this week's Mining Journal we give a Supplemental Sheet, which contains—North Country v. Welsh Steam Coal—The Admiralty Report; New Method of Purifying Coal; New Almaden Mining Company; Household Words—No. III.; Plan of the West Devon Coasols, and Part of Devon Great Coasols Mining Setts; Spargo's New Map of Cornwall; Coal Miners' Grivances; Economic Life Assurance Society, &c., &c.

With last week's MINING JOURNAL WE gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—New and Efficient Method of Feeding Boilers of Locomotive, Marine, and Stationary Engines; Economic Production and Use of Steam; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. XI.; Cornish Mine Photographs—Second Series—No. IX.; The "Pitman's Provident Society;" Plan of the West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Great Consols Mining Setts; English and Canadian Mining Company; The Iron Trade, and Mr. S. B. Rogers, &c., &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET-London, March 25, 1859.

Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 2-0 1 21/4	Sheets 10%d11%d.
ditto tubes , 0 1 214-0 1 314	Wire 11d
Sheathing & bolts " 0 1 012	Tubes 131/d 14d.
Bottoms , 0 1 1-0 1 1%	FOREIGN STREL. Per Ton.
Oid (Exchange) , 0 0 11	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) (nem.)
Best selectedp. ton 115 10 0	(hammered), 21 0 0-21 10 0
Tough cake , 112 10 0	Ditto, in faggets 21 10 0-22 0 0
Tile 112 10 0	
South American 105 0 0-107 0 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0 QUICESILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
IRON. Per Ton.	And the second s
Bars, Welsh, in London . 7 5 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive 6 17 6-7 0 0	Foreign 22 5 0
Nail rods 7 10 0	To arrive 22 10 0
Stafford, in London 8 0 0-9 00	RING.
Bars ditto 8 5 0- 9 10 0	In sheets 28 0 0-28 10 0
Hoops ditto 9 0 0- 9 15 0	
Sheets, single 9 10 0-10 10 0	TIN.
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0- 4 15 0	English, blocks126 0 0
Refined metal, ditto 4 10 0-5 5 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 127 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 6 0 0-6 5 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, railway ditto 6 5 0-6 10 0	Banca
Ditto, Swed. in London. 13 10 0-16 0 0	Straits
In stock to arrive	TIN-PLATES.*
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 11 6- 2 13 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 12 6- 1 13 6
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees. 2 19 6- 3 2 6	IX Ditto 1st quality 1 18 6- 1 19 6
Ditto, forge 2 17 6	
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 10 0-5 0 0	
Weish Forge Pig 3 0 0-3 5 0	The state of the s
weish rorgerig a 0 0- a a 0	IX Ditto
LEAD.	
English Pig 22 15 0-23 0 0	
Ditto sheet 23 10 0-23 15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto red lead 24 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 101/4d.
Ditto white 30 0 0	
Ditto patent shot 26 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metp. cwt. 2 2 6
Spanish 22 5 0-22 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs)
American none.	in London
	to 1s. 6d. per box less.
At the works, is.	to ret out her now teen.

REMARKS .- The announcement of Austria, as well as other European owers, having agreed to submit Italian affairs to the proposed Congress has exercised a favourable juffuence over our market; there has been

has exercised a favourable iufluence over our market; there has been a firmer feeling exhibited amongst holders, and evidently more confidence displayed by buyers, a general impression gaining ground that immediately the dispute between France and Austria can be amicably arranged a very great improvement in the demand for all metals will quickly ensue. Speculative purchases would probably give an immense impetus to prices.

COPPER.—Comparatively little or no change in the position of this metal; nothing has transpired to affect it in any way; orders for shipment continue still very scarce, and there is very little doing beyond regular channels.

IRON.—The market is somewhat easier for manufactured English merchant bars, and a few secondhand lots have been offering at a reduction of 2s. 6d. per ton, or 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. in Wales; makers, however, adhere to 6l. and 6l. 5s. Staffordshire descriptions of best quality are in fair request, and good shipping orders have been executed. In Swedish bars no alteration has taken place. Scotch pigs have again been slightly fluctuating, mixed numbers having reached 53s., varying during the week between 52s. 6d. and 53s.; the market closes firm at the latter price.

Lead.—No tendency to any abatement exists in prices; smelters are all

tween 52s. 6d. and 53s.; the market closes firm at the latter price.

Lead.—No tendency to any abatement exists in prices; smelters are all firm at the annexed rates.

Spelter.—The market for this metal has improved; there has been a considerable business transacted at rising prices, and although at times prices may slightly waver, on account of a good deal still remaining in second hands, the position it now occupies is much stronger than for some time past, and any further downward tendency is likely to be arrested. The quotations from Hamburg are higher, and a decidedly favourable turn has set in. If seller were to combine in regulating the price, the market would soon steady itself, and leave importers a fair return. Stocks have further diminished. further diminished

further diminished.

TIN.—English as before. Foreign has been sold at 131L, but it is questionable whether any more could be procured now at less than 132L. The last few days there has been a better enquiry. Straits is scarce, at 130L, and those consumers who are wanting, or likely to be in the market shortly, should not delay purchases, otherwise higher prices will have to be paid.

Syeel.—A few second-hand lots of steel arriving pretty well about the same time has caused easier rates, but they have now been all bought up, and importers decline selling hammered quality under 21L to 21L 10s.

Quicksilver.—None arrived yet that is available; the recent supplies were all taken up before arriving, and some that is now on the way has also been sold. The market looks well, at 7L per bottle.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24 .- Since the date of our last report the iron market has shown no symptoms of improvement from the quiet tone which has so long characterised it, and business continues to be limited to mere daily requirements. Quotations for the most part are nominal, and have a tendency downwards rather than otherwise. In the early part of this a tendency downwards rather than otherwise. In the early part of this week the price of Scotch pig-iron, under the influence of the more satisfactory appearances of the continental question, advanced fully 2s, per ton, at which a considerable business was transacted. Shipments also were large, being 14,981 tons, against 6578 tons for the corresponding week of last year, and this fact tended materially to assist the upward movement. Speculation, however, did not follow up the advance thus gained in price, and the tone of the market has again become weaker, and prices have, consequently, receded, and may be quoted at 52s. 6d., nett cash, f.o.b. in Glasgow, for storekeepers' warrants. The good demand for English tin previously noticed still continues, and there appears to be no prospect whatever of prices being in any way altered. Tin-plates are in stady repreyionaly noticed still continues, and there appears to be no prospect whatever of prices being in any way altered. Tin-plates are in steady request at our quotations. A fair business is reported in copper and lead, and prices show no alteration whatever. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126l. per ton; common bar, 127l.; refined block, 133l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 6d. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23l. per ton; English pig, 22l. 10s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 112l. 10s. per ton; best selected, 115l. 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30l. to 40l. per ton; spring, 18l. to 24l.; cast and shear, 50l. to 60l. per ton.

GLASGOW, MARCH 24.—During the past few days our market has been influenced principally by the changes in the aspect of affairs on the Contiinfluenced principally by the changes in the aspect of affairs on the Continent. The price advanced to 53s. 6d., cash, but has again declined to 52s. 9d., at which the market closed, buyers, to-day. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 55s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 52s. 9d.—Shipments: Foreign, 5964 tons; coastwise, 9017 tons = 14,981 tons, against 6578 tons last year.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Iron market has been dull, but lower rices have not been accepted. Lead is firm, at about former rates. Pigtin has been in better demand, and prices are decidedly in favour Large sales of Banca have been made, and 1300 slabs of Strain seen sold on private terms; the stock is now reduced to 3800 slabs all of which is held by one house, who now demand higher prices. Ad-vices have been received from Valparaiso, stating that the price of cop-

per has advanced in consequence of the corresponding movement in Entrope. Holders refuse to sell at present rates. Copper bars are firm by nothing is doing in regulus or ore. A petition has been presented for charter for a company who are going to lay another cable to constitute the company of the constitution. The route selected is the constitution of the constit nd, Iceland, and the Faro Island

If the daily and rapid rise in East Wheal Russell created astonic and remark, it has been still more extraordinary to notice this week even more rapid decline in price, from 24 to 11. The fall has been to absorbing topic of conversation, and it has east a gloom over the win The success of this mine following so closely upon East Base market. The success of this mine following so closely upon East has every account this reaction—for which no substantial reason can be given to be deplored. We have taken some pain to accretain its rare as to be deplored. We have taken some pain to accretain its rare as all of the company o

largely dealt in.

Considerable business has been transacted in Mining Shares at the Set Exchange during the week, and the prices at which shares changed has are officially recorded as follows:—In the English market—East Was Russell, 19‡, 18‡, 17, 13, 13‡, 12‡, 13, 12‡, 11‡, 10‡, 13; East Russell, 19‡, 18‡, 17, 13, 13‡, 12‡, 13, 12‡, 11‡, 10‡, 13; East Russell, 19‡, 13‡; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 85‡, 85; Great South Top-13‡, 13‡, 13‡; Margaret, 67‡; Providence, 91; South Wheal Fuss

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203\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 210; Wheal Trelawny, 31 to 32; North Frances, 8 to 8\(\frac{1}{4}\); West Caradou, 79; Sortridge Consols, \(\frac{1}{4}\); Wheal Basset, 200, 195; Tincroft, 4. In the market for Colonial Mining Shares the transactions were confined to those of the South Australian companies. North Rhine, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); Bou Accord, \(\frac{1}{4}\); and Australian, \(\frac{1}{4}\).

Foreign Mining Shares were dealt in to some extent. Brazilian, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); Linares, 10 to 10\(\frac{1}{4}\); Lusitanian, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); United Mexican, 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{4}\); and Fortuna.

But few transactions have taken place this week "outside" in Foreign and Colonial Shares, holders generally looking forward to an advance in price. Worthings have been freely enquired for, at 10s. to 10s. 6d., in antispation of the despatches, leaving off at 10s. 6d. to 11s. Linares, 10 to 10s. 6d. to 13s. Linares, 10 to 10s. 6d. to 13s. Linares, 10 to 10s. 6d. to 13s.; Australian, \$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$; North Rhine, \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$; Lusitanian, \$\$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{4}\$; Lusitanian, \$\$\frac{1}{4}\$; Lusitanian, \$\$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{4}\$; Lusitanian, \$\$\fr

During the week no transactions in antimony, arsenic, or emery have been recorded, and chemicals generally have been dull. The quotations are the same as last week. The slight decline in saltpetre brought out a few buyers, and hopes were entertained that a reaction had commenced; but it is now apparent that it was only a temporary spurt, the market being very dull. At auction 550 bags Bengal partly sold at 41s. for refraction 4½ per cent.; 128 bags Madras sold at moderate rates, ref. 15 to 10 per cent. of good colour going at 35s. 6d. to 36s. per cwt. Privately 2500 bags Bengal have changed hands at 38s. for ref. 22; 39s. for ref. 13½ to 12½; 40s. for ref. 7½ to 6½; and 41s. for ref. 5½ per cent—no business done for arrival. Only 230 tons Bengal have arrived during the week. The stock at present on hand is 3756 tons, against 5113 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The market for brimstone is dull; and although at the port of shipment prices are better, in London lower rates have been accepted.

In the COAL MARKET, the amount of business transacted has been

In the COAL MARKET, the amount of business transacted has been imited, although the position of the market has not declined. On Monday, first-class house coals were rather more in demand, but seconds were almost unsaleable. Hartley's and manufacturers' were without change. There were 116 ships at market, of which 83 were sold, 40 of these being for gas contracts, and 33 remained unsold. On Wednesday, the tone of the market was decidedly firmer for first-class house coals; but seconds were in less demand, and manufacturers' dull. Of the 158 ships at market, 53 were sold, 46 went for gas contracts, and 59 remained unsold. Yesterday, the market was quiet, at previous quotations; 76 ships were at market, 24 were sold, 9 went for gas contracts, and 43 remained on hand. The closing quotations were about the same as those published in last week's Journal.

week's Journal.

Export of British Coal.—Messis. Laird, Liverpool, have issued their Monthly Circular, containing the details and statistics of the coal trade in the month of February. It appears that the exports were—From the Northern ports, 209,705 tons; from the Yorkshire ports, 11,522 tons; from the Liverpool, 34,810 tons; from the Severn ports, 75,621 tons; and from the Scotch ports, 21,349 tons—making 353,007 tons, being a decrease as compared with the same month in the preceding year of 22,657 tons. There was an increase in the exports from the Northern ports of 42,579 tons.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for two months ending Feb. 28, 1859; and also as compared with two months ending Feb. 28, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade;

and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:-			
DECLARED VALUE FOR TWO MONTHS ENDING P. 1858.	1859.		Increase.
Coals and culm £ 357,694 £	338,100		
Hardwares and cutlery 416,849	523,688	••••	£107,039
Steam-engines £158,868 £ 88,670			
Other sorts 287,912= 446,780 269,531=	358,201		
Total£1,221,123£	,219,989		
Metals:			
Irun −Pig £ 89,690 £ 81,064			
Bar, bolt, and rod 220,900 333,865			
Wire 26,775 30,427			
Railway 358,998 347,870			
Cast 117.667 97.153			
Wrought 287,905=1,101,935 376,666=1	267 046		165,111
Steel unwrought 51,456	108,575		57,119
CopperUnwrought 81,170 162,948	100,010		01,110
Sheets, &c 228,991 228,334			
Wrought 98,542 = 408,703 43,269 =	434,551		25,848
Brass	28,341		9,052
Lead-Pig, sheet, &c 49,024 62,071			
Ore, litharge 19,122= 68,146 30,546=	92,617		24,471
Tin-Unwrought 40,485 42,189			
Plates 226,722= 167,207 198,353=	240,542	****	73,338
Grand total £3,037,858 £3	,391,661		£461,976
Less decrease coals	19,594		
Ditto machinery	88,579	-	108,178
Total			£353,803

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3162 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,790*l*. 14s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 142*l*. 2s.; average produce, 6‡; average price per ton, 6*l*. 5s.; quantity of fine copper, 200 ton 9 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

			v	C 17 84		-	****	O wood			r			
	ite.	Tons		Stand	lard.		Produ	100.	Price	e per	to	n.	Ore c	opper
Feb.	24	2463		£142	5		63	£	. £6	4	6		.£98	12
Mar	ch 3	3426	*****	137	10		7%		. 7	9	6		. 100	11
99	10	3523		143	1		6%		. 6	5	6		. 99	9
99	17	4339		145	10		53		. 5	17	6		. 99	2
99	24	3162		142	2		63		. 6	5	0		. 98	14 -

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 11. 12s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 4d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 81927., being 8 per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Octobe and November last. After paying of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 23,764. 9s. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the geners Difference of the corporary.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on March 18, the accounts showed—Balance that andit, 9971. 6s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 33551. 19s. 9d.; tin, 5791. 14s. 10d. = 46871. 1s. 2d.—Mine cost, Jan., 10791. 13s. 2d.; Feb., 9321. 1s. 9d.; merchants' bills. 2551. 3s. 5d.; iord's dues, 2451. 19s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 17501. 2s. 10d. A dividend of 7681. (3l. per share) was declared, and 9821. 2s. 10d. carried to the credit of the next account.

At West Caradon meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 32111. A dividend of 10241. (21. per share) was declared, and a credit balance of 21971, carried to next account. Full details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Rosewarne and Herland Mine meeting, on March 16, the accounts showed—Balance last sudit, 4691. 7s. 9d.; black tin sold, 19901. 4s. = 24591. 11s. 9d.—Labour cost for three months ending Jan., 8971. 10s. 3d.; merchants bills, 3301. 12s. 2d.; bord's dues, 1109. 11s. 4d.; bankers' interest and commission, 321. 12s. it seaving credit balance, 11531. 6s. A dividend of 1024f. (1f. per share) was declared, and 134f. 8s. carried to credit of next account. Capts. Hugh Stephens and Samuel Mitchell reported that there was a great quantity of tin ground laid open, which can be taken away to advantage as wanted, and will last for a long period. It was surprising to see the small portions of lode taken away to produce such a quantity of tin. They calculate to increase he returns correspondingly in the next quarter as they have in the past, with little, it any, increase in the expenditure. We understand that since the meeting the tode in the last wery much improved.

The Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) declared a dividend of 20s. per share

At West Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 631. Hs.; advance on tribute, 420f.; opper ore sold, Dec., 3554f. 2s., 6d.; Jan., 4405f. 13s. 11d.—8443f. 7s., 5d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., December, 2005f. 2s., 5d.; January, 2344f. 16f. 1d.; boundary costs, 35fl. 1s., 9d.; advance on tribute, 400f.; leaving credit balance, 3366f. 0s. 2d. A dividend of 3300f. (Hs. per sitere) was declared, and a balance of 66f. 0s. 2d. carried to next account. Capt. W. Roberts reported that since last meeting the prospects of the mine have considerably improved. The sampling amounted to 500 tons. There were 106 hands employed, and 12 in putting down and fixing pitwork, &c. The water was 6 fms. below the 114, and forking as fast as the pitworklouid be put down.

At the Aberdowsy Silver, Lead Mining Commany meeting, on the 15th

the H4, and forking as fast as the pitwork[could be put down.

At the Aberdovey Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on the 15th inst, a dividend of 10s. per share was declared.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, on March 17, the accounts showed—Balance 1st audit, 2361, 10s.; mine cost, four months ending Jan., 875t. 11s. 8d.; tributer's balance, 8881, 12s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 3684, 10s.; interest and commission, 45t 4s. 5d.; ratto water, &c., 40t.; Capt. Michell, 20t. — 2274t. 8s. 3d. —Copper ore and lack sold, 2711t. 8s. 3d. —Copper ore and lack sold, 2711t. 8s. 3d.; calls received, 230t. 8s.; leaving debit balance, 32t. 11s. 7d. The m'es has more than met costs during the past four months. Captains John Hocking and N. Miners reported that they would sell, on Thursday, 210 tons of copper ore, estimated at 1150t. Capt. Chartes Thomas, who has inspected the mine, reports that he does not perceive any indication of change of geological condition in depth or eastward as likely to he met with to impoverish the lode. The south lode will also be cut deeper as soon as the new shaft is sunk to a proper depth. Moreover, another lode, having probably some

connection with the large excavation open at surface in the adjoining sett, will be tried before long from the new shaft. The cost of draining is moderate, the water being very little. At Carnyorth Mine meeting, on March 14, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed a less on the quarter's workings of 24t., which, added to balance at last meeting, leaves 530. 5s. 4d. now against adventurers.

At Spearne Consols meeting, on March 14, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed a profit on the quarter of 69t., which, after paying balance at last meeting, leaves 53t. 17s. 10d. in favour of adventurers.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on March 3, it was resolved that the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 1000 new 10t. shares, and that the directors be recommended to offer the same rateably to the present proprietors, at a discount of 8t. per share.

At the Cardigan Consols Company first annual meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance of 231t. 8s. 11d. itabilities over resets, but 36th tons of lead ore (including 6th tons from Alts-V-Crib) were for sale on Thursday, and were expected to realise about 520t. Numerous cross-cuts and explorations are in course of being carried out, and other important operations are contemplated, which it is expected will lead to valuable discoveries.

At Bocome and Rellowall Mine, meeting, on March 18, the accounts.

being carried out, and other important operations are contemplated, which it is expected will lead to valuable discoveries.

At Bosorne and Bollowall Mine meeting, on March 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2951. 7s. 2d.; mine cost and carriage, Sept. to December, 4101. 3s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 421. 10s. 7d.; stamps rent, 231. 13s. 4d.; interest and commission, 15s. 14s. 10d.; aurgeon and cibt, 4l. 10s. =191l. 19s. 2d.—Call, 1601.; tin soid (less dues, 221. 1s.), 5071. 4s. 3d. i: leaving debt balance, 1241. 4is. 11d.

At Wheal Wrey Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Clymo in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 231l. 13s. 9d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, 4c., 0ct. to Dec., 3353l. 10s. 6d.—3611l. 3s. 5d.—0res soid, 2639l. 2s. 7d.; call, 456l. 15s.; leaving debtib balance, 509l. 6s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. pershare was made. Capts. P. Clymo, W. Hancock, and R. Roskilly reported that the pitches were producing much as usual. Yesterday (Friday) 49 tons of copper ore were sampled. Improvements were daily expected.

Capts. P. Clymo, W. Hancock, and E. Rosshiy reported that the process were provenents much as usual. Yesterday (Friday) 40 tons of copper ore were sampled. Improvements were daily expected.

At North Treskerby Mine meeting, on March 15, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Nov. to Jan., 579f. 5s. 1d.; merchanta'bills, &c., 182f. 12s. 4d.—731f. 17s. 5d. Balance last audit, 149f. 6s. 6d.; calls, 554f.: leaving debit babunce, 28f. 10s. 11d. The arrears of call were 277f. 8s. 5d.; and the balance of liabilities over assets, 509f. The appointment of Capt. T. Mitchell was confirmed. A call of 30s. per share was made; and the purser was empowered to overdraw on the company's bankers 250f., if necessary, to meet the cost of the company, and accept bills for the new engine, or for any other supplies to the mine. Messrs. Tregaskis, Whitworth, J. Burgess, Capt. S. Simmons, and Mr. W. Simmons, were appointed a committee of management. Captain T. Mitchell reported that the present underground operations consisted of two tutwork bargains and one tribute pitch, which is working in the back of the shallow adit, by two men, at 8s. in 1f. They have at surface about 30 tons of good copper ore, and hope to prepare for a sampling in three weeks time, 40 tons of ore of an average quality.

At the Levant Mineral Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. P. Anstruther

At the Levant Mineral Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. P. Anstruther in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on sale of Turkey enery-stone for the current half-year of 40531; leaving a balance available for dividend of 3653/. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and a balance of 2211. 19s. 4d. carried

dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and a balance of 2211. 19s. 4d. carried to the next account.

At Great Barrier meeting, on Monday (Col. Bazalgette in the chair), the directors' report was read, which elicited general satisfaction. Capt. Trewren in every way confirmed the statements of Mr. T. Heale, the vendor. It was estimated that from the present stopes a profit of 10001, per year could be realised; and with an outlay of 2501. to 3001. that 30 tons of ore could be returned per month from those stopes alone. The meeting unanimously agreed that the directors should take the necessary steps for completing the purchase of the property and develope its resources. The representations of the vendor were more than verified, and the meeting, to express its sense of his frank and honourable conduct, on the proposition of Mr. C. Hancock, passed a special vote as an enries of its acknowledgment. To complete the purchase and carry on the development of the property it is probable that three calls of 10s. each will be required; the first to be made in May and the others at intervals of two or three months. Votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to the directors and secretary for their zeal and assidity on behalf of the interests of the company. To remove an erroneous impression it is, perhaps, necessary to state that there are no preference shares in this company; the impression has probably arisen from the circumstance that those shares which were subscribed upon anterior to the lat of March inst. are entitled to the profits made up to that date, and then all are allike. Full details will be found in another column.

At the East India Coal Company meeting, on We-inesday (Mr. W. S. Austin in the chair), the regulations contained in table B, in the schedule to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1356, were adopted as regulations of the company, in lieu of the present Deed of Settlement, and other special resolutions. Details in another column.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Mesers. Gledhill and Co.) state t

present Deed of Settlement, and other special resolutions. Details in another column.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining share market continues quiet, and partakes of the general depression of business produced by the unsettled state of political affairs. Craven Moor, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Merrifield, 6s. to 5s. dis.; Hebden Moor, 2 to 2½; Yorkshire, aur to 1s. prems. Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. dis. A general meeting of the Wet Groves Mining Company was held last week, and a dividend declared of 12s. per each 5f. 10s. share, leaving a surplus of money in the bank, and a stock of ore on hand sufficient for carrying on the works of the mine with vigour. They continue to get ore at the Old Providence out of the 8 fm. limestone, to which they such a little while ago. They are still getting a large quantity of ore out of the North Mosdale Mine, and also at the Wharfedale (late New Providence) they are turning out some good ore. These mines continue to do well, and are progressing to pay further dividends.

ing to pay further dividends.

From Chili, we learn that the revolutionary movement was progressing. In the south the province of Talca, and in the north Huasco and Copiapo, were in arms against the Government. Valparaiso still continued under the power of the administration, but great excitement existed there, and commerce was suffering severely from the unsettled state of affairs, as well as from the unfavourable rates of exchange, which prevented remittances from the Peruvian markets. The market continued well stocked. Copper had advanced, and Pietre unwilling to sell at existing rates. Bar copper was firm at \$194 to \$20. In regulas and copper ore there were no transactions. Flour was quoted at \$334 to \$4. Exchange on London, 69 to 90 days, \$480; on United States, 7 to 8 per cent. prem.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.-The following additional subscriptions have been received :-

Amount already advertised £7	5 15	0	W. E. Commins £1	1	0
J. R	1 (0	G. G 1	ĩ	0
Z	1 (0	W. Sandoe 1	1	0
J. Nicholls	1 1	0	W. M. W 1	1	0
W. E. D. Comming	2 :	0 8	W. Fawcett 1	1	0
A Friend to Mining	1 1	0	Unknown Friend 1	0	0
W. Jackson	1 1	0	W. Leach 1	1	0
J. S. Orton	1 1	0	W. Brunton and Co 1	1	0
J. W. Williamson	1 1	0	Mining Journal 1	1	0
P. C	1 1	0	J. Campbell 1	1	0
C. A. S	1 1	0	J. H 1	1	0
W. H. Cuell	8 2	0 8	W. Burgess 1	1	0
N. F. Watson	2 2	0	S. Higgs and Son 1	1	0
A Friend	1 (0	J. H. C 1	1	0
W. L. Webb	1 1	0	Jno. Cady 1	1	0
d N D	9 9	0	C Pobles	ī	

Total.....£114 12 0

The proposed form of Testimonial, and other particulars, will be stated n an early number of the Journal. *

Australia.—The Australian January mail, so long overdue, has at length arrived at Marseilles, and the letters will be delivered this morning. The Oneida did not leave at the appointed date for the departure of the mail, and consequently brings dates as late as Feb. 2, from Sydney, and Feb. 5, from Melbourne. The telegram gives no date from Adelaide. The amount of gold advised since the departure of the last mail is 1,072,256l. The stock of imports was still increasing in the Melbourne market. The Oneida started from Suez on her return voyage to Melbourne with the London February mails, which had been waiting for her arrival.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—J. Martin, Feb. 23: Stamford Hill Mine: I beg to inform you that I have no change of importance in the appearance of the lodes in the different levels of this mine since I last wrote: the native miners are making good progress in their different divings. We have the engine in its place, but the setting it to work rests entirely on the speed of the engineer in carrying out his work; I would say that the work will be completed by the end of March, and the engine at work about that time. The getting the engine to work is a thing I am pushing on as fast as possible, knowing that the sinking of the shuft depends entirely on that. The rains we have had this month have delayed us a little in getting things up to the mine.

WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY.—Capt. Francis, Feb. 23: Charing Cross: The 65 north has been driven to date 4 fms. 5 fc, through a lode for the most of

Cross: The 65 north has been driven to date 4 fms. 5 fc., through a lode for the most of that distance 3 ft. wide, with a branch of ore from 4 to 6 in. wide; at present the lode is 3½ ft. wide, carrying a good branch of ore towards the back of the end 6 in. wide, with a beautiful hanging wall, and looking very kindly. The shaft is now down 3 fms. 2 ft. below No. 3 level,—total from No. 2, 12 fms. 5 ft., and is properly timbered 6 feet below No. 3 level, and we are are getting on with the sinking, having sunk in the past week 6 ft.; the ground is much the same character as for some time ps.t. We are proceeding with the new read as fast as possible, and are now down to within ½ or ½ mile of Retreat estate, and are making good progress, having made in the last week 12 chains. We shall ship all the ore we now have in Kingston, and hope to send you bill of lading by next packet.

by next packet.

RIO GRANDE MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Arthur, Portland: Chesterfield
The Company of the mail. The and Brookdale: We have no particular or important change to report for this mail. The workings are being steadily prosecuted, as actively as the strength of our mining staffulows, and our prospects continue as satisfactory and assured as ever; both the above mines are yielding good ore.

mines are yielding good ore.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Holman: Salisbury Plain: The mine is looking right well now. The lode in Arthur's level is strong and regular, with good settled ground. By the month of April we calculate that our next level will be driven under the undertie shaft, proving the ground so fir, and giving us an opportunity of re-opening that same shaft, and permitting us to resume stoping, for until that level is further advanced the whim has enough to do in sinking the other shaft for the present.

Hours, SIL MARL LEAD AND COMMENT MANNES COMMENT COMMENTS.

The present.

HOPE SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Collom. HOPE SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Capt. Collour, Feb. 28: The shaft is now down about 4 fms. below the 48; the iode produces numerous spots of copper ores, of the peacock, vitrious, and sulphuret varieties. The footwall is very regular and well defined. The water is rather quick, but still we are enabled to sink with moderate dispatch. The sinking of the shaft being the principal operation/for the present in that part of the mine, requires persevering and unbroken attention. The driving of the 30 north-cost on the course of the lode should be our next object of consideration. Most of our drivings on the course of the lode being so very limited do not

afford that extent of examination, nor that perfect knowledge of the great character of the mine so absolutely necessary to ensure the most economical means of profitably working and properly developing the same; therefore, to add us in these desirable edjects I beg to recommend (besides the stinking of the shaft, and driving the deep level with all possible dispatch) the driving of the 96 m. level north-east on the course of the lede as a very desirable means of developing the mine at that harizon; the end is now driven about 9 fms. to the north-east of the shaft, and produces lead and sinc ores—saving work; the expense of driving may be estimated at about 30. per fm. The deep add the virtue about 17 fms.; the ground has become rather harder of late, and requires to be basted at times, but, on the whole, it is not had ground to be driven into; the back of the level still requires trabbering. The rise in the back of the deep addit level, for ventification, is now up about 2 fms., and will have to be continued about 10 fathoms further to reach the surface; it commences about 64 fms. from the entrance of the level. Most of the operations in the mine of secondary importance are for the present suspended, to concentrate our forces on the main object of sinking the shaft, driving the deep addit level, and the extending of the 30 north-east, all of which require our greatest attention and energies to push on with. The dressing of the copper or erady for shipment, besides the sliver ores being daily forwarded to Kingston. The woodwork of the new stamps is in due course of preparation, and will all be ready by the time the ironwork for the same machine arrives from England.

The Saladia, with 70 tons of ore from the Hope Mine, arrived at Liverpool on March 12.

The Saladia, with 70 tons of ore from the Hope Mine, arrived at Liverpool on March 12.

	LEAD			. 1
351-00	Sold on 2	Price per	tom	Purchasers.
Mines.				
Carmarthen United	Sold on M		0	Sims, willyams, & Co.
Dyliffe			0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
. ditto			6	ditto
ditto			0	ditto
ditto			0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto			0	ditto
ditto			0	ditto
Dvfngwm			0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon.			0	
Aberdovev			6	
Wheal Trelawny			6	
ditto				Sims, Willyams, & Co.
South Garras				Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Bouth Children	Sold on 3			Tribby , main,
East Darren			0	ditto
ditto			0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Cwm Eran			6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Cwin Erun	Sold on 2			Diany , commy -
Wheal Exmouth			6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Wheal Frank Mills			0	Panther Smelting Co.
W Heat Flank Mills	Sold on 3		0	I ammer Dimercing con
Westminster			0	Adam Eyton.
Maesysafa			0	
Mount Pleasant			0	
ditto			6	
East Pant Du			0	*****
Fronissa			6	*****
			6	
Chirk Castle				
Minera Union			6	
ditto	10	*** 13 15	6	Adam Lyton.

BLACK TIN Sold on February 28 Tons c q 1bs Frice per ton Amount Furchasers					_		_	_	_						
Tons c q 1bs. Frice per ton. Amount. Furchasers.								_	_						
Pedn-an-drea 4 3 2 96 £79 17 6 £35 8 0—Bolitho & Sons ditto ditto 1 10 1 9 61 0 92 10 0— ditto Boscundle 7 5 2 16 71 0 0 517 0 7—Enthoven & Sold on March 19. ditto 0 10 1 6 68 2 6 35 1 11—ditto St. Austell Cons. 14 10 0 72 0 0 1044 0—Enthoven & Sold on March 21. Wendron Cons. 20 3 0 1 50ld on March 22. 1533 12 3—Chyandour, & Sold on March 23. St. Day United 11 8 3 12 66 15 6 15 — 763 16 1—						Sold	on l	ebr	'uar	y 28.					
Pedn-an-drea 4 3 2 26 £79 1 6 £ 335 6 0-Bolitho & Son ditto ditto 7 12 3 0 72 15 0 55 6 6 10 0<	7	one		n.	The	. 1	Price	ner	ton		Amo	unt	. 1	Purchas	ers.
ditto 7 12 3 20 72 15 0 556 5 6 ditto ditto 1 10 1 9 51 0 0 92 10 0 ditto ditto 7 5 2 16 71 0 0 51 7 0 7 75 2 16 71 0 0 51 0 7 75 3 ditto 35 1 11 ditto ditto 12 17 2 25 70 7 6 90 17 3 ditto Solo m March 19 35 1 11 ditto St. Austell Cons. 14 10 0 0 0 72 0 0 1044 0 0 0 Enthoven & S Wendron Cons. 20 3 0 1 0 153 12 3 Chyandour, & St. Day United 11 8 3 12 66 15 0 763 16 1 1													0-B	olitho &	Sons.
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Sold on March 16. Sold on March 19. Sold on March 21. Sold on March 21. Sold on March 22. Sold on March 22. Sold on March 23. Sold on March 24. Sold on March 26. Sold on March 27. Sold on March 28. Sold on March 28. Sold on March 29. Sold													0-	ditto	
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		20		1					_			-			

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	609	Tonia.	P	ice.		Mines.	Ton			ice.	
United Mines				19	6	Craddock Moor	66		£9	1	
	*******		-	16	0	Wheal Ellen	52		- 4	1	1
				14	0	ditto			3	17	-
				11	0	ditto			4	0	1
				0	0	ditto	40			16	-
					6	ditto			16	3	
				4	0	ditto			3	17	
				16	6	South Crinnis			6	8	
				7	0	ditto			6	16	
				12	ĕ	ditto			13	8	
Great Wheal	Busy	87		14	6	Gonamena				4	
	many			10	6	ditto				10	
				8	0	ditto			- 5	8	
				11	0	Tywarnhaile				0	
					6	ditto				11	
				11	6	ditto				7	
				19	6	South Wheal Ellen				16	
	*******			19	6	ditto				16	
	********			10	6	ditto				15	
	********			13	0	Perran St. George				6	
South Carado					6					16	
				14						14	
				14	6	North Downs				19	
				17	6	New Treleigh Conso				9	
					0	ditto				15	
				19	0	Basset Consols				2	
				10	. 6	ditto				17	
St. Day Unit				8	6	Wheal Henry					
	********			0	0	Old Tolgus United				0	
	*******			1	6	Wheal Jane		****		10	
				5	6	Wheal Polmear					
	********			7	6	Wheal Kitty				7	
		. 38	. 8	9	0	Wheal Leisure		****	43		
			. 5	13	6	East Wheal Deisure			3		
Craddock Moo	or	. 92	. 8	18	6	West Wheal Jane			. 8	4	
ditto		. 71	. 9	12	6						

Craddock Moor			6	West Wheal Jane .		5	. 8	4	0
ditto	71 9	12	6						
	TO	TAL	P	RODUCE. "					
United Mines 612	£3077	18	0 1	North Downs	62	£		8	0
Great Wheal Busy . 455			6	New Treleigh	53		266	7	
South Caradon 425				Basset Consols	45		204		0
St. Day United 396				Wheal Henry	41		322	17	6
Craddock Moor 229				Old Tolgus United	39		142	7	0
Wheal Ellen 210				Wheal Jane	38		114	0	0
South Crinnis 141				Wheal Polmear			230	10	0
Gonamena 112				Wheal Kitty			117	18	0
Tywarnhaile 102				Wheal Leisure			21	3	0
South Wheal Ellen. 86				East Wheal Leisure			30	0	0
		13		West Wheal Jane			41	0	0
		-	-					-	
Average Standard	£14	2 2	0					6	78
A manage Th	wine men ton				ra an	KA			

Total3162 £19,790 14 0 Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Mayne's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—West Wheal Seton 646—Wheal Clifford and New Engine Ore 661—South Wheal Frances 413—Fowey Consols 405—Wheal Basset 367—Tincroft 341—Condurrow 277—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 188—South Wheal Tolgus 179—East Fool 171—Trevoole 170—East Wheal Basset 170—Camborne Vean and Wheal Frances 142—Dolcoath 118—Duke of Cornwall 77—South Wheal Crofty 73—North Pool 61—Great Crinnis 50—Wheal Maxwell 15.—Total 4464 tons.

well 15.—Total 4464 tons.

Copper ores for sale, on Thursday week at Table Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea 960—West Basset 500—Alfred Consols and Nanspusker 357—Great South Tolgas 355—Par Consols 314—United Mines 255—Pendeen Consols 224—Wheal Buller 219—Wheal Charlotte 218—Great Wheal Alfred 197—Levant 155—North Basset 130—Rosewarne United 112—Wheal Anna 108—West Crimis 100—Carannal 78—Wheal Trebarvah 74—Wheal Uny 73—Botallack 58—Treloweth 66—West Carvannal 78—East Alfred Consols 31—Wheal Tehdy 29—East Carn Brea 28—North Godolphin 27 Camborne Lonsols 21—Verran's Ore 20—Great Wheal Fortune 17—East Rosewarne 16—West Rosewarne 9—Wheal Trevelyan 4—Visick's Precipitate 2—Symons's Precipitate 1.—Total, 4836 tons.

-To	tal, 4386 ton	16.				-	-	_										*	
	Years. Tons 1850 4188 1851 3237 1852 2885 1853 3411 1854 3020 1856 3953 1856 4161 1857 3876				U	RTH SA	LE	L	N I	MAR	H.			_					
Year	W.	Tons.		Prod		Amou	int.			Stan	dar	đ.	- 1	Ore c	opp	er	. (Cake	cop.
1850		4188		736		£21.674	3	6		£107	17	0		£70	10	0		£88	10
1851	********	3237		734		16,941	7	6		101	1	0		67	2	0		84	0
1852		2895		717		15,191	1	6		112	16	0		74	1	0		88	10
1858		3411	2.	636		20,380	8	0		160	11	0		109	19	0		135	0
1854		3020		6		17,219	15	0		139	8	0		94	1	0		127	0
1855		3953		634		26,947	12	6		141	13	0		100	19	0		126	0
1856		4161		612		28,229	16	0		136	- 6	0		91	6	0		126	0
1857		3976	**	412	-	25.179	12	0		147	6	0		103	10	0		135	0
VO.		0010		974		203210		-			- 2	-		-00	-	-		33.00	-

. 3528 .. 6% .. 21,035 8 6 .. 135 18 0 .. 98 The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ten of copper paid to the miner.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858, BEING THE FUTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
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lines of upwards of two hundred parishes.

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Tinstaf, and the Value thereof, from £40 to £90 per ton. Produce, from one-half to

So per cent.

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Subscriber's mames received by R. CUNNACK, bookseller, Heiston; or WILLIAM ARGALL, Great Wheal Vor United Mines, Heiston.

N.B.—The author having long seen the useft ness of such tables, if published, begs to lay them before the mining community.

Notices to Correspondents.

CTICAL MINING—SINEING SHAFTS.—Would any of your scientific and practical corpondents have the goodness to state what depth a perpendicular shaft can safely sunk to, with 11,000 cubic feet of water per minute over a 20-ft. overshot water beel, with a fedder in the shaft of 300 gallous per minute?—ONE INTERESTED: New 146e, March 22.

MINING IN YORKSHIEE—THE WETGROVES COMPANY.—A meeting took place at the White Horse, Locks, of some of the shareholders of the Wetgroves Mining Company, Yorkshire, at which I understand a dividend of 12s, per 51. 10s, share was declared. Not having been present, I have looked in vain through your Journal for a report of the proceedings, or for some intimation from your correspondent at Leeds of the particulars, the period up to which this dividend was declared, and the probable date at which another dividend is expected; in short, to get for us here in London a statement of the past, and a full announcement of the prospects for the future. I desire to add that it is difficult to understand why such information is not apontaneously given to the public, as usual with other joint-stock companies. Is it that the secretary and those who attended the meeting wish to keep the secret to themselves, if good, for the purpose of trafficking in the shares, and buying them cheap? I can scarcely imagine such a case; but these are times in which we are all prope to suspicion, especially when there is the least sign of anything approaching to concealment.—Scruaron.

TREWANE.—In reply to "L. B.," in last week's Journal, I wish he or his friends would

TREWANE.—In reply to "L. B.," in last week's Journal, I wish he or his friends would buy Trewane engine; it has been advertised several times, and no offer received. The purser need be more anxious to sell than any other party, as he is considerably in advance of money.—WM. RICHARDS: Redruth, March 22.

advance of money.—WM. Richards: Redruth, March 22.

East Wheal Russell.—Cannot some step be taken to check the disgraceful proceedings of those who are most unscrupsions in their statements (or misstatements) respecting particular mines, in order to suit their own "builing" and "bearing" transactions: This mine has been subject to all sorts of rumours and reports during the past week, which appear to be unjustifiable, and I understand that some of those who were lately its most strenuous supporters have been as active since in running it down. It is such practices which do so much injury to legitimate mining, and diagust the bone Adel investors. I hope you will watch this subject, and expose those you can detect.—X.: March 25.

such practices which do so much injury to legitimate mining, and deguet the condition of the interestry. I hope you will watch this subject, and expose those you can detect.—X.: March 25.

LEAD SMLTHISO.—THE SWANFOOL ORE.—A great deal of late has been said, through your Journal, on the profits and improvements made, and about to be made, in smidting different ores. I will not touch on the numerous bubbles in gold smelting, but adhere to the baser metals, with which I sum more conversant, having had 40 years' experience in different parts of the globe. On my has treturn from abroad, I considered myself an able amelter; but when I saw Mr. Todd had offered to smelt Swanpool ore, if I may so call it, for It, per ton, I thought myself eelipsed, and was context to lay by materials and wait the result. On the first day of reckoning, Mr. Todd backed out by stating the furnace was built on new made ground, and it was so very voracious as to swallow 100 tons of lead; in that case it surely must have been a badly selected spot. Mr. Todd, nothing daunted, coaxed the shareholders to build new furnaces. They did so; then a second day of reckoning came, and if one of the Swanpool reports, just put faito my hands, be correct, a something (but they have not stated what) has again swallowed the bulk of the lead. But Mr. Todd, who no doubt is a hero in the swelting world, now offers to smelt 40 tons of ore per week if the company will add one more smelting furnace to the three they have already. Mr. Todd is aware the Swanpool ore gives only about 16 per cent. of lead, with good smelting, and 14 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead; this will leave only 6 tons of good lead and 36 ozs of silver, worth about 1401. Then I ask Mr. Todd how much he will be minus on his week's smelting charges, supposing he had the ore for nothing. Still give Mr. Todd credit for trying experiments, hoping he will show us, in reply, the true statement of accounts, whether profit or loss, on his profitered smelting from the common new services of the for Apr

shareholders, who have taken their dividend of 7½ per cent. regularly, could afford to contribute a small portion of this profitable return for their capital.—T. R. MINING MANAGEMENT.—I often notice that when a mine is in arrear of calls, and the tradesmen are pressing, that the blame for non-payment is generally attributed to the person who may hold the office of sceretary or purser. This by many is considered a most enviable position. In the majority of instances he is supposed to provide money for the purposes of the mine, so that the credit of the committee may not suffer. He must not press too harshly the defaulting shareholders for their calls, or otherwise they will be offended; on the other hand, if he does not ask them for payment he is accused of neglect by the committee, while the tradespeople and labourers imagine he has had the money, and is applying it to his own purposes. He must be courteous to the holder of one share; and is expected to answer promptly every letter addressed to him, however frivalous it may be. In addition to this he is held responsible for the calls of those of the proprietary who may either be decoased, left the country, or become hankringt or insolvent; and if readences are changed twenty times in a year, he is expected to know the locus of you of all parties. Such are a few of the duties expected to know the locus of you of all parties. Such are a few of the duties expected to know the locus of you of all parties. Such are a few of the duties expected to be performed by assertlary; and under the Cost-book System I do not see how his excepted, and when calls are made they are payable at a given date. In Corrida mines enrolled, and when calls are made they are payable at a given date. In Corrida mines are general the mejority of the progretions, a considerable proportion of the capital is subscribed, and when calls are made they are payable at a given date. In Corrida mines are generally to a capital, possition, and influence, everal calls in arrear; in fact, those who are wi

STREE.-BRON.—Your last Journal contains a Notice as follows:—" If Mr. Spence requires I can refer him to at least 50 patents based on the use of puddied steel; articles of manufactured are found so coulty as to prevent their introduction.—J. A. J." Now Sir, as one interested in that great branch of our mational industry—the iron trade—and having taken great interest in the articles on "puddied steel" that have appeased in your Journal, I shall feel obliged by your correspondent explaining the extensive statements of his Notice. Does he by his first remark intend to imply that no patent recently taken out is of any value, because 50 patents have preceded it? or that any of these patents are similar to Mr. Spence's, and have faitled? But his second comment is still more sweeping, and if it can be substantiated will, I fear, dispet many airy visions now indulged in by those who look for a great expansion of the trade from the use of "steel-plates" for ship-building, boiler plates, and all steam purposes, &c. It is to the effect that steel so made is "two couly for general use;" this, if correct completely upsets the whole theory on which the use of this manufacture is based and I feel assured I am only expressing the whise of many of your readers in requesting the writer to enter more fully into the question. I am not acquainted with the process referred to, but request information on the subject generally; at the same time, it is reasonable to expect that the last patent should be the best. I have been informed that steel bers and plates of excellent qualify can be produced under these patents at little more cost than the present malleable bars. I am, therefore, strangely misled, or your correspondent is as far mistaken.—Ferrau: London, March 23.

Stannatz or Sona.—When, may I ask, are we to have the promised description of the

rannate or Soda.—When, may I ask, are we to have the promised description of the process of making this article, so that we may compare the mode Mr. Robert Oxian has patented with the description written by Bishop Watson in his "Chemical Essays nearly 90 years since?—Nonengarius.

East Wheat Alfried.—The letter of "An Inquirer" could not appear with writer's name being attached.

writer's name being attached.

Gold. In Wales.—Is this question entirely forgotten, or how is it that we now hear no thing about it? As I have for many years attentively watched the progress of goi mining in Wales, it might be thought that I should be convinced, as many others con sider themselves to be, that there are no hopes of succeas. So far, however, from thi being the case, I unhositatingly assert that the more I study the subject the more all convinced that working Welsh gold mines might be made remomerative. I recoiled some few years since Mr. Readwin was very sanguine; and even recently I have learned that he is inclined to make another trial with the Vigra and Clogau sett Why, then, does not Mr. Readwin take the present opportunity of bringing his proposition forward, and not let the existing favourable position of the mining marke change?—Aurum: Carnarcon, March 20.

ONTH DERSTRIER MINION COMPANY.—As Vice-Chairman of the North Derbyshin Mining Company, I write to say that, owing to continued exertion and exposure during the past year, Mr. Bentley's health has suffered materially, and that this is obel cause of his resignation. Having been his medical attendant, I can speak positively on this point.—WILLIAM CONDELL, Surgeon: Baslow, Derbyshire, March 32.—[The resolution of the committee, as passed at their meeting on March 17, appears is the letter from our Chesterfield correspondent.—Ed. M. J.]

TEW GRANADA CONTANY.—Can any one give information respecting this company?—A SHARRHOLDER.

A SHARKHOLDER.

WHERAL GURKUS.—We cannot undertake to give legal opinions. "A Sharehold threatened with proceedings by the late secretary had better consult his solicitor, will see by the report of a case before Vice-Chancellor Wood, which appears in other column, that one of the late shareholders has commenced proceedings in Checery against the secretary, to restrain him from continuing an action for an allectalm and the shareholders.

claim an the sharcholders.

Let Alfrad Mine. — I find, from remarks made to me by several co-adventurers in the City, that a general feeling of dissatisfaction exists in reference to the refusal to appoint an auditor at the last account meeting of this mine; in fact, a more inconsistent proceeding I never remember to have heard of, and it proves to me very clearly how helpless is the position of non-resident shareholders to protect themselves against a small and numerically uninfluential clique of County men. I feel sure, however, that the great Cornish firms, such as Harvey and Co., Sandys, Vivian, and Co., the Fortreath Company, &c., who, I believe, are shareholders in the majority of mines, would gladly give their assistance towards introducing a better system for the protection of he interests of all the shareholders, and the prevention of any underhand proceedings; and I trust that your valuable aid will be given towards supporting the claim of a isarge and important body of shareholders, who, like myself, are (according to their means) liberal speculators in mines; who give a fair chance and opportunity to their development by promptly paying their calls; and who ask in return only what they are justly entitled to—reports that are reliable, and accounts that are verified by auditors whose integrity may safely be relied upon. — A Shakeholders. London.

PREDMONT.—"E. F."—The matter has been attended to, and a letter to that effect fit warded by post.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have received several letters remarking on the position an prospects of this mine. We may generally refer the writers, and others requiring information, to the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street, where the reports may be seen, and all particulars results.

particulars readily ascertained.

Ten-T-Wordlood Slatz Quanty Contany.—In the report of this company's meeting in last week's Journal, a difference of opinion upon an important point seemed to exis as to whether or not auditors were appointed at the previous meeting; the secretar, contending that such were not appointed, taking as his datum that there was no resolution to that effect entered upon the minutes, while, on the other hand, the director and most of the shareholders present were convinced that auditors were appointed a usual. If your reporter has not misreudered the statement, some explanation on thi important point would be very satisfactory to many shareholders, and, at the sam time, probably dispel some of the misgivings that, in consequence, have arisen. I was stated that access to the books was refused.—S.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—Mr. Dunsford, of Adam's-court, is secretary of the mine, which is in 1200 shares.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—Mr. Dunsford, of Adsm's-court, is secretary of the mine, which is in 1200 shares.

Canadian and American Mines.—Your correspondent, Mr. C. S. Richardson, takes exception at some remarks about the Rossie Mine which I made last year. I then stated that if the property were as good as represented, I had no doubt the Americans would work it themselves. I will not presume to offer any opinion as to the value of the mineral properties which Mr. Richardson enumerates, all of which he evidently has some knowledge of. I will, however, merely refer your readers to the North American mines. In the Eastern States, which have been worked by English companies What results, I would ask, have been afforded by any of them, except disappointment to the shareholders? I will cit the names of a few of these adventures: —Liberty, Waller, L'Aigle d'Or, Chancellorsville, and the Mount Carbon; every one of these adventures was trumpetted forth to the public with the greatest delat, and in no instance have any of them made returns. The reports of these were of the most inflated character, and were only equalled by those written for the purpose of getting off the Californian adventures, and which have resulted in as great a failure as those things, misnamed properties, on the Allantic side of the American continent. I am given to understand that even the Rossie and Canada Lead Mining Company are about to wind up. That there is a great quantity of mineral wealth unexplored in the United States the most sceptic will not doubt. If property of this description is to be introduced on the English market, it should be based upon the reports of proper and effected agents, dispatched for the purpose from this country, and not from the inflated accounts of any Yankee speculator. The tone of commercial morality we have no cause to be proud of here; nevertheless, our greatest schemers are but tyros in the srt of being smart when placed in juxtaposition with their cute down East Atlantic cousins.—J. B.

THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1859.

There is no longer any doubt but that we shall in 1861 have another Great Exhibition. The Society of Arts has again been working zealously, and the Royal Commissioners will, it is understood, be the guarantees to the amount of 50,000l. The Prince Consont has from the

ously, and the Royal Commissioners will, it is understood, be the guarantees to the amount of 50,000l. The PRINCE CONSORT has from the first exhibited great anxiety on the subject, and we may regard it as settled that the building for the Exhibition will be reared on the ground purchased in South Kensington with the surplus funds from the wondrous gathering of 1851. (We may parenthetically remark that the site of the glass fountain in the well-remembered transept will ere long be distinguished by a memorial column of colossal size, inscribed with the names of those countries whose productions were displayed in Hyde-park in 1851.) With all the striking features of the Exhibition of 1851, it was felt that there was a want of system in its arrangement, and that it was felt that there was a want of system in its arrangement, and that it was with difficulty that anything like a continuous examination of a particular class of products could be made. It is hoped this defect will be avoided in 1861, and that since now there need not be any hurry in the arrangements, a comprehensive plan will be devised by some one mind to ensure unity of idea, and that this idea will be preserved in its integrity. The divisions into countries, and principle of leaving each country to take care of itself, which was the rule observed by Mesers. REID, Cole, and Dilege on the last occasion, gave variety, but nothing else. An Exhibition should be instructive in the most complete sense. Our sons of toil should be enabled readily to examine the works of other countries, and this they cannot do readily to examine the works of other countries, and this the

readily to examine the works of other countries, and this they cannot do when the productions of England and those of America, for example, are separated, as they were, by more than 1000 ft. of space.

The last Exhibition was divided into 30 groups or classes—Class 1 being Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgical Operations, and Mineral Products; Class 22 was Iron and General Hardware; and Class 27 Manufactures. Class 22 was Iron and General Hardware; and Class 27 Manufactures in Mineral Substances, &c. This very objectionable arrangement applied only to our own country; it was readered yet more difficult by the fact that every colony and every foreign country made its own arrangement, regardless of the plan adopted by its neighbour. Every other branch of industry was split up in a manner very ingenious and injurious. What we desire to see is—confining our remarks to our own important section of human industry—a good exhibition of the raw materials with which Nature furnishes, us, exemplifications of the processes by which these are rendered available to man, and illustrations of the infinite variety of products of which the human mind. following out the laws of Nature, has been the creator.

the human mind, following out the laws of Nature, has been the creator.

We believe that the mining interests of Great Britain will be greatly benefited by another Exhibition. It cannot be denied that there is rebenefited by another Exhibition. It cannot be denied that there is required some stimulant of an extraordinary kind to raise the British mines from the massive indifference and cells at the control of ive indifference and self-satisfaction into which he is reposing It may not be pleasing to many of our readers, but we believe we speak a truth when we say that our mines, regarding them as a whole, are not so

well worked as they were 20 years since. There are, of course, may splendid exceptions. Less attention is paid to the careful working of the mine than to the speculation in shares. This and some other causes has produced within the period named a very striking difference in the condition of the workings of large and important mines with which we as acquainted, and even on the surface we see manifestations of the same bareful influence. Engine-houses which were once the pride of all engaged are now remarkable only for dirt and grease, and Lean's Engine Reports tells us the tale that Cornish engines do not do the duty they once & tells us the tale that Cornish engines do not do the duty they once & tells us the tale that Cornish engines do not do the duty they once & tells us the tale that Cornish engines do not do the duty they once & tells us the tale that Cornish engines do not do the duty they once & tells us the tale of levels whose plans hang in the counting-houses as they hung eight years since, and to which not a scratch by pen or pencil has been added. It is our firm conviction that an Exhibition in which should be shown by plans, sections, and models, the conditions of lodes or beds, and the modes of working, not only in our own but in other countries, together with examples of all the varieties of tools employed, of the machinery which is used, and of the methods of dressing, &c., would be in the higher degree instructive, and, consequently, tend to improve our mining opentions. The exhibition of all the ores of our own countries which are of commercial value, together with such as are imported from our colonis and from foreign countries, with wherever it was possible the percentage produce of such ores attached, and by the side of those illustrations of dressing processes and metallurgical operations, would have a peculiar value of the British mind—an improvement in our works, and the introduction of the manufactured article, were well displayed beside them, every os might read a lesson which could no

rial was as imperfect as a tree without its root—as unintelligible as a boly without its head; and hurriedly the country was stirred to send to London the gifts of Nature upon which man's industry had been expended.

There is an idea that the Exhibition must be rendered attractive—that

There is an idea that the Exhibition must be rendered attractive—that to do this there must be an exhibition of pictures and grand concerts. We think this idea displays a very melancholy weakness in the originating minds—that it argues a very low appreciation of the intelligence of the country—that it tends to lower the whole affair to the level of an amplitude the tends of the series of manking whereas it should take the place of a Pantheon, dedicated to the gods of intellect and industry. Music and painting are in their places great hamonising agents, but used as "a draw" to an exhibition supposed to be insufficiently attractive, they are equally out of place amongst the manfactures at South Kensington as they are amongst the pewter pots of Caterbury Hall.

insufficiently attractive, they are equally out of place amongst the mass factures at South Kensington as they are amongst the pewter pots of Caterbury Hall.

The circumstances of the times require an adaptation of home enterprise of the most comprehensive character. Our national stability, exbibiting so marked a contrast with the monetary and governmental positic of all the other states and empires of the world, is in the natural counse of events attracting to us more than ever the commerce of every known is dustrial community. England is the point in the great circle upon whit universal trade and commerce are now concentrating; and among or growing requirements, for progress is ever creating necessities, three is none which is more obvious and more pressing than an increased accommodation for shipping on the course of the Thames, the great commercial artery of the country. Nothing strikes foreigners with more administration our different docks immediately in the vicinity of London; but is thing appears to them a greater anomaly than the fact that, although them is a general complaint of the crowded state of the river from London is Gravesend, and accidents from collision are daily occurring, and, further, that a constant complaint is being made of delays in receiving and dicharging cargoes, no "extra dockage," as the expression used might translated, has ever been established at the confluence of the Thames al Medway, where the nature of the coast offers such facilities, and the is would secure to scaward and internal commerce such easily available alimportant advantages. They, and perhaps with justice, give us the chracter of achieving great things in the most difficult positions, and at most enormous expenditure, while we neglect to consider even the privity of exercising our provident abilities where locality presents is greatest convenience and the most enduring utility. However, then now a prospect of our escaping in some measure such animadversion the future, inamment and an account provident provides a

ductive addition arising from the cultivation of such a tract to the supple necessary for our immense and increasing population amount to? It is one puted that were the many millions of cultivable waste land in Great Brais placed by a public company in a producing state, our markets would as be lowered by such augmentation of agricultural products to any stands which could militate against the ordinary farming interest. Here creates estimates might be referred to, but we purposely postpone entering that part of the question, unwilling to anticipate anything upon which promoters in this scheme base their reasoning, and which will in the course be put forward systematically. It is enough, on the present of sion, to thus far allude to the general principle of so nationally import a project. But there is one point of great interest to the community large, to which we have before now alluded, and which we now point as more than ever worthy of attention. The polity of England decisions are the community of the polity of England decisions. as more than ever worthy of attention. The polity of England's decirby our economists to be founded on a system preposterously extravaging the area of prepared to go quite so far in condemning that under wish the country has reached her present elevation; but it is obvious to all a reform in some instances is greatly required, and in none more than the application of our convict labour. The question now arises, would employment in repelling the encroachments of the sea on our coasts, as in reclaiming the "Salt Marshes," over which every man engaged in the cultural industry casts a deploring eye, interfere with the ordinary labor of the country? We contend that it would not; and it would have liability to do so now than ever, for the late war with Russia and indian mutiny have drafted thousands of our able-bodied laboriers far farm and other occupations. And as we are destined to keep up a lag standing army, and to ensure the thoroughly effective mamning of the country. farm and other occupations. And as we are destined to keep up a is standing army, and to ensure the thoroughly effective manning of a navy for some years to come, until the world puts on more of the is than the wolf, it needs no argument to prove that the demand for our pulation for military and naval service will exceed the supply, and the effective labour which shall remain will be totally absorbed in

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rural and manufacturing districts. What would the adverse tendency be if the Govern', ent, under a suitable arrangement, assisted by convict labour an enterprise such as that we have thus especially sketched? We venture to say it would be calculated to confer incalculable benefits on the country. We shall return to this subject, being deeply impressed with its importance. The other nations of the world usefully employ their "condemed," why should we not? Out of the world's population, as computed—1,288,000,000—Europe is estimated to possess 272,000,000, and of that census Great Britain and Ireland number 27,488,853, the most intolligent and industrious of the human community. They must be fed, fostered, and protected, and there can be no better policy pursued than encouraging home enterprises, like the "Thames and Medway Dock Company!" such, we understand, will be the style and title of the intended association in commercial nomenclature; for thus will there be increased accommodation ensured for commerce, import and export, along our seaboard, and the productive acreage of the country will be increased to its agricultural people.

The Germans have a proverb that "a good business will carry further than a thousand florins," and as its truth is universally admitted, the shareholders and assured in the Economic Life. Assurance Society have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their present position and future prospects. The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the society was held on Saturday, and peculiar interest attaches to it, inasmuch as it was likewise the period for the seventh quinquennial division of profits, and the report of the directors was even more than usually favourable. The assurance business, speaking in general terms, has been shaken to its foundation within the past few years, owing to the unvelcome fact having been made known that a large number of the then existing companies were in the most hopelessly insolvent condition. The natural effect of this state of things was to remove the confidence of the public from all assurance societies, except those which previous to that time had been fortunate enough to prove that they were in a flourishing position, and properly managed—the Economic was amongst this number, and the consequence is that it is now one of the most prosperous institutions in existence. The advantages of assurance had been made apparent through the prospectuses of the many abortive schemes which had been from time to time brought forward; and the same number of assurers continuing in the field, the failure of the bubble companies could but give extra business to the stable ones; the annoyance of the crisis being now passed, neither assurers nor assurance companies have to regret the ordeal to which assurance affairs have been submitted.

From the report of the meeting (which we publish in another column), it will be seen that. Adming the 35 years of the commany a existence.

of the crisis being now passed, neither assurers nor assurance companies have to regret the ordeal to which assurance affairs have been submitted. From the report of the meeting (which we publish in another column), it will be seen that, during the 35 years of the company's existence, they have appropriated 549,419% in bonuses, being equal to 890,514% in reversion, and during the same period they have paid in liquidation of claims considerably over one million and a half (1,596,500%). In 1844 the company had attained such a position as to be enabled to pay off the shareholders in the 50,000% which had been subscribed (which, owing to increased value of shares, cost them 100,000%), and since that time the society has been conducted on purely mutual principles. A better proof of the indisputability of the policies of the association cannot be recorded than the fact that throughout the whole carreer of the company it has been engaged in but one law suit—Mackar v. Stephenson, to which we have on a previous occasion referred; and both the evidence and verlict prove that it would have been a positive injustice to those assured in the Economic to have paid the claim—the policy having been obtained by fraud, and the man dying immediately afterwards. The dispute respecting the "days of grace," which excited so much interest in the assurance world, was unhead of in this society, the earliest opportunity being taken to inform the assured and the public that no advantage was taken of the assured, it being the established principle of the Economic Society that, except in cases of absolute fraud being apparent, every claim was paid. It is to this principle, coupled with the excellent system of management which has ever been pursued by those in office, that the association owes its success, and these are the circumstances which inspires the assured with the confidence that they are really making provision for those intended to be provided for.

We have ever been the advocates of an application of well-established experience to mineral exploiting before the public should be invited to join in the enterprise of development even in our known and most highly appreciated districts. The lessees of the WEST DEVON sett, which is immediately adjoining—as the very comprehensive prospectus of the company puts forth—the Devon Great Consols on its western boundary, have taken a step in the right direction. It would be superfluous to refer to the enormous returns of this latter adventure, further than stating the item 1,650,860l. 8s. 11d. as involving the market value of the copper ore returned within the last 13 years, or thereabout, on which dividends amounting to 616,448l. accrued to its shareholders. So much for the locality in which the present undertaking, the West Devon Consols, is situated; and it is evident, geologically speaking, the site of its operations possesses a it is evident, geologically speaking, the site of its operations possesses a more than ordinary speculative interest. It would appear that the explorations are actually carried on within 50 fathoms of the Devon Great Consols, and that the lodes, from which already some 250 tons of copper ore have been raised, communicate directly with that incontestibly highly

sols, and that the lodes, from which already some 250 tons of copper ore have been raised, communicate directly with that incontestibly highly mineralised property.

On the point of proximity and value of locality there thus remains little to be doubted; and having so far done justice, simple justice, to these important features of the "adventure," we, in a general sense, and for the general interest of mining, return to the point from which we started—the great satisfaction it must ever afford the public when a solicitation of their support is endorsed by such men as Mr. Jenu Hitchins and Capt. James Richards, the present agent and captain of the Devon Great Consols; also Capt. Gill, managing agent of Great Wheal Vor. Such names give at once a guarantee for the mineral worth of any mining ground, and, metaphocically writing, such experiences may well form a tripod from which the capitalist can take a very rational and business-like view of mineral workings he is invited to invest in.

We shall never cease in our duty to the public to signalise, as fairly as possible, those undertakings which claim its support upon the good faith and intelligence of such indicators of mineral character as those gentlemen we have mentioned; and we readily pay the tribute of approbation to the projectors of the adventure now noticed, for the medium they have had recourse to in order to establish themselves in the confidence of the public, and to insure their mine a place worth preserving on the speculative market. Such a course is the best which can be adopted by lessees and mine owners; it is a fair test, and whatever may be the result, whether it be one of good or ill, the ethics of commerce will bear the promoters scatheless as to character, and they will have the satisfaction to feel that in founding the enterprise on such a basis they have done their duty.

It required no very great foresight, or powers of divination, to predict the impulse which restored confidence, and a few really valuable discoveries in mining, would create. It appears almost like contrivance that certain mines should at the opportune juncture cut into the riches their workers had so long and industriously sought. Of this class are East Basset, East Russell, and others, whilst Tolvadden, the Great Retallack, North Dolcoath, and some other mines, have announced their being in a position to give dividends, without even making a call. The latter mines afford great encouragement to perseverance, as two at least of them are situate in proscribed districts; for although neighbouring mines had been productive at the depths to which they had been worked, yet prejudice classed them in the list of "slocking," not sterling, mines. So much has this been the not sterling, mines So much has this case, that a feeling for new adventure has sprung up, phoenix-like, from the ashes of the parents. We are also gratified to find the impulse is general throughout, and directed to our home mining interests—Ireland, Wales, York, Stafford, Devon, Cornwall; indeed, all our mineral-producing counties appear to be on the alert to attract the attention of ca to their respective claims. The pages of the Journal weekly anno launching of some new adventure. It is not our province to dila The pages of the Journal weekly allowed on or wenture. It is not our province to dilate on or wenture. It is not our province we leave the launching of some new adventure. It is not our province to dilate on or advocate any particular enterprise; as a matter of course we leave the selection to the choice, experience, and wisdom of the speculator, or his advisers, as to the merits or demerits of the respective schemes. We merely advocate mining as one of the most legitimate and lucrative of British investments, if cautiously entered on; we may, however, be allowed to say that, as far as we are enabled to judge (and our experience is rather extended), there never were so many sterling schemes presented to the public. This, we presume, arises from two legitimate and evident causes—first, the improved class of persons who undertake the promotion of mining adventures; and, secondly, the censorship continually and unsparingly exercised. This latter source has been of vast advantage to the mining public; it has almost extinguished a class of harpies who, having picked up a few mining

phrases, cultivated the acquaintance of half a dozen mining captains, and being able to imitate their patois, set themselves up as profound judges, and in communication with the best properties; by these means deluding and living upon the gullibility of Mr. John Bull. The days of these gentry are, however, on the decline, if not for ever gone. We have hitherto, and shall at all times continue to advocate true mining in the same spirit, to hold facts deserving it up to commendation; when the contrary, our columns shall always be open to discussion, and, if necessary, to the exposure of delinquency. In making these remarks, we do so in perfect good faith, with the assurance that the Mining Journal will always be the channel of free and unbiassed information, derived from the best sources at command. We repeat that the present period of comparative mining prosperity has resulted from purely legitimate causes, and is not the off-spring of fortuitous circumstances; and, as far as we can look into futurity, is but the commencement of a brilliant era in its history; the which we hope, trust, and believe, from the premises we have stated, will not be stained by the flagitious proceedings we have ere now had reason to deplore, and which were the offspring of ignorance and of knavery, both of which must quail and retire from the presence of truth and publicity.

In our Supplemental Sheet, we publish an epitome of the Admiralty Reports on the Comparative Value of Welsh and North Country Coal for Steam Purposes, from which it appears that although careful firing is necessary to prevent smoke when North Country coal is used, this description of coal can be advantageously employed when its nature and properties are considered, and it is dealt with accordingly. To express the result of the experiments in a few words, it may be stated that "The coal from the South Wales collieries (Aberdare) is comparatively superior to the Northumberland Hartley, both in economic value and rate of evaporation; it is interior in rate of combustion when burnt under the same conditions as to fire-bar surface and time or in other words, the vertex of computation in it is interior in rate of combuston when burnt under the same conditions as to fire-bar surface and time, or, in other words, the rate of combustion in pounds of coal burnt per square foot of fire-bar surface per hour is not so high with Aberdare as with Hartley coal." For more minute details we refer our readers to the article, and to the remarks of our correspondents from the districts of Durham and South Wales.

The returns from the Board of Trade, which were issued yesterday, show an increase in the declared value of the exports of 4,697,550l. for the two months ending Feb. 28, and 2,325,727l. for the one month to the same day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. These statements are important. The excess for the two months is equivalent to an increase of upwards of 28,000,000l. for the year, and judging from the activity which now prevails in every branch of British industry, there seems every reason to anticipate that this estimated return will be realised.

Metals give an improvement of 353,803l for the two months, after allowing for a decrease in machinery to the extent of 88,579l, and for

lowing for a decrease in machinery to the extent of 88,579*l.*, and for 19,594*l.* in coals and culm. The total amount for January and February of this year is 3,391,661*l.*, and 3,037,858*l.* for the same months of 1858.

19,094. In coass and cum. The total amount for January and February of this year is 3,391,661L, and 3,037,682l. for the same months of 1858. The details are given in another column.

With reference to the precious metals, however, there is a decrease in the imports, and an increase in the exports. The total quantity brought to this country during the two months of 1859 is 4,161,295L, against 7,234,047L in 1858; and the amount exported is given at 3,575,847L, against 2,879,943L in 1858. Notwithstanding this great difference between the two years, the imports exceed the exports of gold and silver for January and February, the total of the former being 4,161,295L, and the latter 3,575,847L, making, therefore, a balance of 585,448L in favour of this country. The interchange of the precious metals was on the same scale as heretofore as respects the several countries with which there is a regular trade, France, as usual, absorbing the largest quantity of our shipments of gold; and Egypt, in transit for India and China, the greater proportion of silver. To the Danish West Indies we sent 136,768L in gold this year; while the quantity during the two months of last year was only 389L, which is altogether against us, as we receive neither specie nor bullion in return.

We have on several occasions referred to the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company, and its good prospects, and we have now pleasure in drawing attention to the proceedings of the special general meeting held on Monday, which appear in another column. We have not time at present to do justice to the subject, but we cannot help noticing that the manner in which this undertaking has been established not only reflects honour on those concerned, but shows that where honesty and bona fides are observed there is no want of capital to support whatever is sound and legitimate. The caution and prudence exercised by the directors of this company in thoroughly investigating the representations of the vendor are highly commendable, and we would advise those connected with similar undertakings to follow their example, though in some cases we fear it is now too late. It may be noticed, also, that the shares of the Great Barrier Company have been fully subscribed for without extensive appeals to the public, or any attempt to obtain an ephemeral support through market operations. Next week we hope to enter more fully into the resources of the company, which we believe is destined to occupy an important position. an important position.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.] MARCH 24.—The prices of metallic ores continue to be well maintained, although it is reported that the business done in metals is not of that extensive character that was expected in the spring of the year. The home tensive character that was expected in the spring of the year. The home trade is good, and the demand increasing; but the expansion of the shipping trade is checked by the uneasiness of feeling and the uncertainty and want of confidence caused by the oft-repeated rumours of war, which prevent, to a great extent, the transaction of business bearing anything like a speculative character. Should the threatening gloom that now hangs over European politics disperse, of which there seems to be some prospect, we may look for a still further expansion of continental trade, and a corresponding rise in the prices of metals. No complaint can be made of the price now given for copper ores; but an advance of another halfpenny per pound in the price of copper would give increased confidence in the maintenance and further rise of the standard. At present the smelters are not making so much profit per ton as they have been accustomed to do in former years; and it is chiefly through an increase of competition that the existing prices of ores are maintained. In the tin smelting trade, also, some competition has arisen, but much more is wanted. The tin smelting trade also, some competition has arisen, but much more is wanted. The tin smelting trade in Cornwall is of the value of about 800,000L annually, and the prices paid to the miners for this large quantity of black tin are at the dictation of three or four leading firms, who rule the market as they please. It is true that a good price is at present given for black tin, but it may be fairly assumed that the price would be still higher if there were more competition in the smelting trade. It is hoped that there will be more before a long period elapses. Some time ago tin-smelting works near Penzance were purchased by two spirited gentlemen, and there are now offered for sale smelting works at Turro which, according to the advertisement, are capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily. Surely this is an opportunity for the investment of capital in what, there is re trade is good, and the demand increasing; but the expansion of the ship-

East Basset has risen to 240l. and upwards. West Basset has improved, and shares are about 22t. 10s.; the lode in the 75 west is worth about 30t, per fm. Wheal Buller has some productive tin stopes in the back of the 70, and will be likely to increase productive tin stopes in the back of the 70, and will be likely to increase sales of tin, but the ends yielding copper ore are not very productive. The mine has been a very encouraging example of Cornish mining, but it is remarkable that the ore does not hold in depth. At South Tolgus meeting a dividend of 2l. 10s. per share was declared. The mine is looking well on the south lode, and there are good stopes in the back of the 110 fm. level west, on Youren's lode. Great South Tolgus is still looking well in the 70 west, where the end is producing 6 tons per fm., and the ground favourable for driving. East Tolgus has a very promising lode for tin in the 22 east. Wheal Grenville shares have gone up to 5l. and upwards, and the shares are in considerable favour with many persons. Camborne Vean has improved in the deep level on the south lode. At South Carn Brea, the lode at the flat-rod shaft is large, and with very favourable indications for improvement. At Great Wheal Busy the works are carried forward with spirit, and with very good prospects for further improvement. ward with spirit, and with very good prospects for further improvement. Tolvadden is reported to be looking more favourable than it has done for some time past. North Crofty shares have advanced to 97, and upwards,

ace of the improved state of the mine. The tin mines in th

in consequence of the improved state of the mine. The tin mines in the St. Ives district are greatly in favour at the present time. St. Ives Consols shares are firmly held, the mine being very productive. Wheal Margaret shares have advanced to 682, and 702, and Wheal Providence to 824, and 902, and both these mines are looking remarkably well. Trelyon Consols is improving, and likely to increase sales of tin. East Alfred Consols has been bunchy, but the lode is looking more promising in the 30. Wheal Alfred shares are about 7½.

The mild climate of West Cornwall is peculiarly favourable to the production of early vegetables, which are sent to the London and Bristol markets in very large quantities. New potatoes have already been shipped from the Scilly Islands for the London market; and the Cornubia steamer, sailing from Hayle, conveyed recently, at one passage, 950 baskets of brocoli, being the produce of 17 acres.

The agriculture, as well as the mining of the county, is in a flourishing state. In consequence of the mildness of the season, the pastures are as verdant as they generally appear at the end of April or in May. The wheat plant is looking as healthy as the farmer can desire. Field work is in a forward state, and roots and fodder are abundant. The price of corn is low, wheat having been shipped at 38s. 8d. per qr.; whilst barley is of very much lower price in Cornwa!! than it is in other parts of the kingdom. But although the farmers comp.lain of the low price of com, they have cause to be pleased at the prices maintained for cattle and sheep. The latter especially are, in demand, and prices have been on the advance.

The Assizes are held this week at Bodmin; but there is no case for trial that excites much public interest.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

MARCH 24 .- Heavy rains have somewhat impeded operations at the works lately but the state of business is, on the whole, satisfactory. Orders flow in pretty continuously, and this week we hear of several excellent ones having been received. Consumers generally are replenishing their stocks, and the prospect of a still larger demand being experienced

their stocks, and the prospect of a still larger demand being experienced shortly for railway iron, in consequence of the new district lines now soon to be commenced, tends to give additional firmness to the market. The Coal Trade varies but little, although we anticipate some change in it will shortly be produced by the official report just issued on the trials of Welsh and North Country coal. At present, however, we have no feature of interest to note, and freights remain nearly the same as last quoted. The reports referred to on the relative merits of steam coal produced here and at Newcastle must be considered favourable, so for as they go, to our owners. The document embraces reports of experiments made in August last at Newcastle by Mr. Miller and Mr. Taplin, of experiments made at Cardiff by Mr. Taplin and Mr. Lynn, and general remarks by Mr. Taplin on the whole which the state. The reports referred to on the relative merits of scam coal produced our owners. The document embraces reports of experiments made in August last at Newcastle by Mr. Miller and Mr. Taplin, of experiments made at Cardiff by Mr. Taplin and Mr. Lynn, and general remarks by Mr. Taplin on the whole subject. Into these papers we shall have occasion to enter more fully at a subsequent period; at present it will be sufficient to give an outline of their scope and purport. One fact appears on the surface—that the experiments made at Newcastle seemed to prove the superiority of North Country coal, while those carried on at Cardiff showed in a more decided manner the greater value of Welsh coal. The tabular statements tend most to make out a conclusive case for the latter mineral, but Mr. Taplin suggests that further experiments should be made by Government, independently altogether of private interests. We had hoped that the late trials would have been attended with a more decisive result, but as the examiners seem to be unable to come to any definite opinion, the only remaining course is to adopt the recommendation of Mr. Taplin. The chief results of the experiments at Newcastle are stated to be that North Country coal is capable of producing a greater quantity of heat in a certain time than the Welsh, but that the latter possesses the greatest evaporative power. The commissioners who made the trials at Cardiff, on the other hand, speak thus decisively in their report:—"The result of these experiments, as shown in the tabulated form, makes it appear that while the coal from the South Wales collieries (Aberdare) is comparatively superior to the Northumberland Hartley, both in economic value and rate of evaporation, it is inferior in rate of combustion when burnt under the same conditions as to fire-bar surface and time; or, in other words, the rate of combustion in pounds of coal burnt per square foot of fire-bar surface per hour is not so high in the Aberdare as in the Hartley coal." How, then, are we to explain this si

size of the shafts used varies from 9 to 14 feet in diameter, but for all practical purposes it is generally admitted that the upcast and downcast shafts should be equal in area. The Government Inspector for this district, Mr. L. Brough, was present, and passed eulogiums on Mr. Ross's contribution. Railway communication to the Nant-y-Glo Works is now being perfected, and considerable convenience will be afforded to the proprietor. The works are in a very prosperous condition, and Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., is very assiduous in his efforts to improve them.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 24.—No material change has taken place in the position of the coal and Iron Trades here since we last wrote. Coal freights from the Type to the Thames are again low, they are now from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per ton.

The yearly bonds were read at the collieries in South Durham on Saturday last, where that term of agreement is customary—that is, at the Hetton and several other large collieries in that locality. The custom may, indeed, be said to extend from the Springwell Colliery, in the north, to Thornley and Ludworth Collieries, in the south, not including, however, all the collieries in this range. The prices offered do not vary materially from those of last year, which we anticipated would be the case, and the majority of the mean entered freely into the agreement, in some instances. majority of the men entered freely into the agreement; in some instances they have made an attempt to get an advance on the prices, but looking at the general position and prospects of the trade at present, this cannot, we think, be effected.

A considerable quantity of water is now met with at the North Seaton new winning, near Blythe, and the owners are advertising for a pur

new winning, near Blythe, and the owners are advertising for a pumpingengine of 300-horse power.

Disputes have often arisen between the Marchioness of Londonderry and
the Dock Company at Sunderland, respecting the shipment of her ladyship's coals there, and some litigation has also taken place between the
parties. It is stated, at present, that the Marchioness is in treaty for the
lease of the water frontage at the Pontop and Shields drops in Shields Harbour, for the purpose of the shipment of coals; those drops have been used
hitherto by the North-Eastern Railway Company, but this traffic will, of
course, be now transferred to the Jarrow Docks. There is great facility
for the shipment of coals, as the deep water berths are the best in the river.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the Committee of
the House of Commons have declared the preamble of the Border Counties Extension and North British Railway Bills proved, and that of the

Caledonian Company not proved, thus reversing the decision of the Committee of last session. It is scarcely necessary to remark that this will give

mittee of last session. It is scarcely necessary to the evaporative power and great satisfaction here.

The report of the Admiralty engineers on the evaporative power and economic value of Hartley coal, and the relative properties of Welsh steam coal, has been published. This is an interesting and much disputed question. The report is very lengthy, and presents many points of special interest; it states that, from the average results contained in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and from general observations, the following conclusions have been drawn:—

been drawn:—

1.—That where the smoke from North Country coal is consumed its evaporative value is nearly equal to that of Welsh coal, while its rapidity of combustion is greater, and, therefore, that it is capable of generating a larger quantity of steam in a given time.

2.—That from the harder nature of the North Country coal it is less liable to be broken up from motion than Welsh coal, the large beaps which had been exposed at the pits' mouths for ucarly 12 months without exhibiting any symptom of alling into small particles, showing that atmospheric change had but little effect upon it: and therefore, for those reasons, it is better adapted for storing, or for conveyance to distant parts of the world, than Welsh coal, which, from daily exposure, is found not only to be greatly reduced in size by motion, but to be reduced to dust when exposed to the changes of atmosphere, or stored. Those comparisons being made on the supposition that the smoke from North Country coal can be reduced to the same minimum as that which may arise from Welsh coal, or be entirely prevented by Mr. Williams, or some efficient application for the purpose.

That from experiments at Elswick, and observations elsewhere, it is possible to consume the smoke arising from North Country écal by the use of Mr. Williams's apparatus, and by the modification of it as introduced by the association to some of the colleries in this part of the country; and also fitted into the Expert steam-tug, and now being introduced generally into the steam-tugs of the Tyne.

We may, therefore, assert most positively that the results arrived at by the authors of this report must be authoritative for the present so far as they go, as experiments were made at Elswick with each description of coal, procured from Woolwich for the purpose. They also state that the boiler at Elswick used for the experiments differed in some respects from that in ordinary use in Her Majesty's steam-vessels; and with respect to the Cardiff experiments, the boiler used there was similar to those in use in those vessels, and in this respect was favourable for making such experiments as were proposed by the Welsh Association, and if the feed apparatus and mode of evaporation had not been objectionable, might have given results approximating to those of Newcastle, notwithstanding the want of resemblance in the boilers; and had the Cardiff boiler been experimented on with that disinterestedness which should characterise such experiments, and which was indispensable to ensure reliable information, the boiler as a design was eligible. They then give in detail the mode of conducting the experiments at Cardiff, and show in the clearest manner that they are of little or no value; and also, which is very lamentable, that although the Welshman is always loud in his demands for fair play, and liberal in his promises of the same, it is an article which is very difficult to get from him. The engineers make, in conclusion, some important suggestions, which we trust will be acted upon. One of those is that a boiler authorised by the Lords of the Admiralty for the special service of conducting those experiments be fixed in one or more of the dockyards—a type of those most approved in Her Majesty's service, with appliances for feeding with water, and for conveying steam into the atmosphere, &c. Something of this kind would establish an indisputable standard of merit and value on which the receipt of coal might be based.

Another important suggestion they make is that "the contracts for coal We may, therefore, assert most positively that the results arrived at by

Another important suggestion they make is that "the contracts for coal for Her Majesty's service should be made direct between the Admiralty and the proprietors of the collicries whose coal may be considered preferable. They give various reasons for this suggestion, which we fully be-lieve are well founded; they give an instance where two sorts of coal were shipped in one vessel, in order to complete the cargo. We have reason to believe that many instances of this kind occur, and on a larger scale than

is generally supposed.

The inquest upon the four men killed by the boiler explosion at South Kelloe Pit has resulted in a verdict that the explosion had been caused by the overheating of the boiler, but how the overheating had been occasioned there was no evidence to show.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MARCH 24 .- The general account of the Iron Trade is that it is quiet

but the works are in fair operation, and prices are firm. Pig-iron may be a shade heavier of sale than last quarter, but the difference, if any, is slight.

In the Hardware Trades of this town and the surrounding district there

In the Hardware Trades of this town and the surrounding district there appears to be an improving tendency. The East Indian mail this week brings some good orders, and there is a tolerable home demand. The Birmingham trade is quiet, but there is no serious cause for complaint, and the workmen are pretty well employed generally, the pressure upon parochial relief being comparatively hight.

Mining operations are steadily extending in the direction of Willenhall. One blast-furnace has been recently blown in by Mr. Addenbrook, and others are likely to be put in blast shortly.

The heavy duties on British iron in the United States are beginning to be fell by the Americans themselves, as operating to their disadvantage in iron shipbuilding, in which, by reason of the heavy cost of iron, they are unable to compete with ship yards on the Clyde, the Mersey, and the Tyne. The New York correspondent of the Birmingham Journal, writing on this subject, says: writing on this subject, says :-

writing on this subject, says:—

"Shipbuilding in this country has come to a standatill, yards are everywhere closed, their workmen driven to seek other occupation, and this branch of national industry, which was the subject of more pride than any other, seems likely to become obsolete. The problem to be solved is how to build from propellers as cheap as they are built in England and Scotland. One class of free-traders propose to evade instead of to solve the problem, by admitting foreign iron ships purchased by American citizens to come in duty free; but the effect of this would be to stop all adipositions in the United States. Another class propose to meet the difficulty by remitting the duty of foreign iron, machinery, and all manufactures of iron imported for the purpose of shippuilding; but against this the domestic iron interest warmly protests. How the difficulty is to be overcome remains to be seen; meantime it is worthy of note that the British and European steamers are monopolysing the carrying trade to and from this port; and while foreign steamers are miving here every week, there are 18 first-class American ones lying idle in the docks."

Perhaps some Americans may see the policy of free trade when these heavy duties so directly affect their interests.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CRESTERVIELD.] MARCH 24.—The position of the Iron Trade this week has taken a de-

cidedly favourable turn, owing to the improbability of a general European war, as was anticipated, the Italian dispute being in a position likely to be settled by a Congress of nations. The prevalence of this belief has had the effect of increasing the confidence of the ironmasters, and a rapid improvement in the continental demand is expected. There is a better enquiry for bars and plates, whilst the increased demand for rails and railway iron-work has made several houses very busy. The pig-iron market is not so active, and rates are reduced, but it is believed the favourable news from

For several months past one branch of the Sheffield trade has been affected by the strike of the sickle-smiths, but we are glad to learn that

Serjeant Hayes, for the defendant, contended that the right of mining was in the defendant, and the plaintiff had no right to attempt mining at the shart in question. It was not disputed that the surface land or field belonged to the plaintiff, but the mining operations had been carried on under that hand according to all custom and legality. With nesses were called to prove the transfer of the mine from the original possessor to the Walton asid he and his father had worked the mines for many years. Lord Campbell expressed a strong opinion upon the fact of the defendant taking the law into his own hands, and asid he could not send the case to the jarry, as there was no denial of the trespass.—A verdict for 40s. and costs was then taken.

The new shafts at Staveley Works are progressing very rapidly, and the Seymour Colliery is likely at no distant date to produce a large quantity of coal. The other pits at the works are now averaging 500 tons per day. The pig-iron making at the new works at Sheepbridge is of excellent quality, and as soon as the company get a good supply of coal, and other arrangements completed, more stacks will be put in blast.

At the North Derbyshire Mining Company committee meeting, held at Mr. Broomhead's, Calver Sough, on the 17th inst. (Mr. Wm. Condell in the chair), the following resolution was passed:—"Mr. Bentley having tendered his resignation as manager to this company, on account of ill health, this company expresses its regret that he should be compelled to adopt such a course, and the committee cannot part with his services without tendering to Mr. Bentley their thanks for his past services, and also expressing a hope that he yet may long be spared to his family." The grounds which we had been informed led to his resignation it appears are not true; but it is now said that the company would have taken a wiser step had they appointed a clerk of the works, who had a thorough acquaintance with machinery. We pointedly asked the directors, in these columns, when the works were commen

METHODS OF WORKING AND VENTILATING COLLIERIES IN THE NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE DISTRICT.

A paper by Mr. Alex. Ross, of Gateshead, on this subject, was read at the School of Mimes, Bristol, by Mr. M. Fryar, on Monslay last. It stated that the method of working these collieries now generally adopted is by means of two distinct shafts. There are still a few collieries in operation where one shaft is used, and is divided into two or more sections by means of a wooden brattice, but in working new winnings this system is discarded. In collieries of moderate extent the downcast pit only is used for winding coals, but in more extensive works both shafts are used for that purpose. The shafts are generally placed in the centre of the estate to be worked, as this gives the largest area of coal that can be worked by one pair of shafts. The long was adopted in some instances, but this anot as yet made much progress in this district, perhaps owing in a great measure to the tender shale roof which so generally prevails (?). The plan of driving out to the extremity of the boundary in the first instance and working back towards the shaft is not much practised, simply because the boundary is not always determined, as in many cases when one royalty is worked out adjacent royalties are taken, and the coal thereof worked by the same shafts. Practically, however, this need not be an insurmountable objection to the plan of working back from the boundary of the first royalty, as walls and bamiers of sufficient strength may be left on each side of the main roads to keep them in good condition for an almost indefinite period: these main roads being driven as levels, or to the rise or dip, as the case may be. As the area to be worked is divided into passior of the rise or dip, as the case may be. As the area to be worked in the same way as if the extremity of the boundary had been arrived at in the first instance. The size of the extremity of the boundary had been arrived at in the first instance. The size of the extremity of the boundary had been arrived at in the first instance. The size of the extremity of the boundary had been arrived at in the first instance. The size of the extremity of the School of Mines, Bristol, by Mr. M. Fryar, on Monday last. It stated that the method of working these collieries now generally adopted is by

The WHITEY DISTRICT is again beginning to show signs of reanimation and progress in the ironstone trade, which the late embarrassment in the iron trade, as well as in other commercial pursuits, has for awhile tended to and progress in the ironstone trade, which the late embarrassment in the iron trade, as well as in other commercial pursuits, has for awhile tended to depress. A few spirited capitalists have formed a company, to be called the Esk Valley Iron Company, with a view of erecting two blast furnaces. This company has leased a very valuable and extensive mineral property near Grosmont, about six miles from Whitby, in the Esk Valley, a portion of Squire Elwes' property, which is all contiguous to the railway. This property, which contains several hundreds of acres, is undertaid with the rich and well-known angiliaccous or clay measures of ironstone, and the company is now receiving tenders for the sinking a shaft to them, which is estimated to be not more than from 170 to 180 feet deep. The "dogger," or colitic band of ironstone, crops out a little above, and immediately overlying it are freestone quarries, which will supply an abundance of excellent materials for all building purposes. Another company has been formed, and laso intends erecting two blast furnaces. This company has leased some property belonging to Mr. Appleby and situated about four miles from Whitby. The argiliaccous bands of ironstone here crop out, and can be worked with free drainage, an advantage most desirable where royalties can be obtained. This company has already commenced preparations for making bricks, and has met with an abundance of clay of good quality. Those companies intend proceeding vigorously with their works without delay, but at the same time in a steady and progressive manner. Trade is now gradually improving, and the directors of the railway company appear wishful to afford to this district every accommodation by bringing the North Yorkshire and Cleveland line to join the North. Eastern at Grosmont as early appearance served, but foundries, rolling mills, and hear the busy din of the necessary machinery for refining the iron, and moulding it into all the requisite forms desired by the skifful articum. It is singular to observe t

For several months past one branch of the Sheffield trade has been affected by the strike of the sickle-smiths, but we are glad to learn that their disputes are about to be referred to arbitration. Parliament has under its consideration a bill for regulating disputes between employer and employed, and if anything can be done to put an end to these and other strikes, it will be a great boon to the operative classes. The railway spring trade at Sheffield is brisk, and there is also a more active enquiry for steel.

The demand for soft coal is dull, owing to the diminution for household consumption. The hard qualities are more marketable, and good rates are maintained.

At the Derbyshire Assizes, on Friday, an action of great interest to the mining population of Derbyshire was tried. It was an action to recover damages for trespass upon a field, arising out of the disputed ownership of a mine. Mr. Wilson was the complainant, and Mr. Walton and others the defendants. The complaint was that the defendants got over the fence between the plaintiff's field and the adjoining land, and carried away to mother portion of the land a cotter or tub. The defences to upon the isolation of the land of the adjoining land, and carried away to mother portion of the land a cotter or tub. The defences to upon the isolation of the land of the complainant, and the mining proper but with all their saill it is said at this time that the shaft which was in his field. The case was somewhat intricate, but the jury would inderstand that there was a very old statute under which all Her Majeaty's subjects had a perfect right to dig be rised whenever and whenever were they thought proper, but upon the lead being found, notice must be sent to the barmaster (an office held by the late Duke of Devonshire), and a certain amount of toil was taken under the Act. Three were the plaintiff was all the statem under the Act. Three were all the present in question, and had a clear of the work of the present in question, and had a clear of the work of the s COAL IN AMERICA-THE MANNINGSVILLE CANNEL AND COAL MINES

made and lost. A favourable opportunity having occurred, Mr. Buchanan disposal all his property to a New York company, which was named the Manningaville of and Cannel Company, under the supervision of Mr. Theodore F. Mces as resident men gur. Alided by ample capital, a new impetas was given to mining operations. The a versal onal seams were explored and proved, the cannel opened on, and a considerable quantity prepared for shipment. Transroads were laid down, and leading lettless on structed on the river. A large number of beats were laid down, and leading lettless on structed on the river. A large number of beats were laid down, and leading lettless on the state of hituminous coal shipped. James bhearer, the chief miner, informs me telas to easily was the coal got that six miners raised 2400 tons during the summer mouths. The d plays occasioned, however, by scarcity of water in the dry season, and the impellinents the river, so numerous that when there was a sufficiency no profits could be made. It seems a sufficiency no profits could be made. It seems a summer to the summary than, at their own expense, built a substantial look in Little Coal River, as afterwards subscribed \$40,000 towards the main navigation, making between \$80,000 as afterwards subscribed \$40,000 towards the main navigation, making between \$80,000 as afterwards subscribed \$40,000 towards the views. The mines under this compass were about four years in working, and towards the close began to meet the working cost. Confit they have continued, they ultimately would have paid a profit, as the care is most excellent for oil making; but capital fell short, and they were obliged to suspen after expending over \$200,000. I am informed the greatest part of this money came for the more careful to the property and between the marties of this property, as the care them to the same as a Briapport. There were three seams worked on the first part of the four they are capital expendent on, but never sunk through, being under the bed of the river. It presente

value and prospects of the estate as a mining property.—CRARLES S. RICHARDON,

From Mr. James Crofts:—Since the public mind may now be a
mitted as tranquillised on the question of war, and since the discussion of all m
ters of difficulty are now to be brought into that focus called "Congress," the submay for a time be dispensed with, so far as its bearings go to affect the stability of
markets. The writer has from the beginning of this question steadily pointed to case
may for a time be dispensed with, so far as its bearings go to affect the stability of
markets. The writer has from the beginning of this question steadily pointed to case
of which the Congress is the consummation. On the part of Austria there has be
shown considerable earnestness of purpose, as is demonstrated in the most significa
impactions and preparations of frontiers, and the liver Ticino has once more seen
arms reflected in its waters, whiat so similar movements have taken place on the pa
of either France or Sardinia, whose preparations, on the grandest scale, have been the
far entirely on the defensive. Of this changed aspect of the question all markets he
far entirely on the defensive. Of this changed aspect of the question all markets he
far entirely market has most largely participated, and to such an extent, that the b
dividend atocks are no longer to be bought except at greatly enhanced prices, and the
with difficulty. This fact applies, however, more to the than to lead or copper mis
and the cause in operation to produce that effect is the divinished production of a
Bauca, or East India tin, simultaneously with a larger demand for the metal from a
reaction consequent on the revival of trade, and since this is a matter of permanen
permanent and increasing dividends. An item in sover of lead mines which yiel
large quantity of silver (such as Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, and others), should
in the noted—that the old price of silver was st. 10½6. Per ounce, whilst at precent
los. 2½61, and rising; thus showing an advance of nearly 7 per

permanent and fucreasing dividends. An item in favour of lead mines which yield are gountify of silver (under a Mary Ann. Wheal Trolways, and others), should also be noted—that the old price of silver was \$4.10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 20\(\) 20\(\) and thing; thus showing an automote of nearly 7 per cent in a presion state, all the price of the price of silver was \$4.10\(\) 20\(

each other, they prove a vitality in the mining market which it is apparently the copie of the leading journal to smother.

From the published traffic of 25 British railways for the preceding week, it appears that the return for that week was about 238,0001, against 208,0001, for the corresponding week of 1858. It is a noticable fact, as proving the returning prosperity of the country, that out of the whole list not a single "line" has retrograded in its returns, aitheigh it includes the leading ones in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE :—The market has not been quite so buoy-From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has not been quite so buoyant this week, although a large amount of business has been done in dividend and progressly emines. The falling off in the value of the lode in the back of the 66 has came such a panic in the market respecting East Wheal Russell, as the circumstance of the case, in my opinion, do not warrant. It must be understood that the bottom and the ends of this rich deposit of ore are without change, as will be seen when operations belt east and west on its course are commenced next week. Many important points are also expected to come off in a short time, which will, in all probability, make the intermediation of the action of the more valuable than ever. It must not be forgotten that a rich lode, worth from 80′, to 80′, per fim., still exists in the winze in the 66. The sinking on this will be reagmed again at no distant period. In the mean time, I would advise shareholders not to be unduly alarmed, and sacrifice their shares by selling at the present quotations, as better prospects are in view for East Russell. The improvement and advanced price of St. Bey United, with every gradifying, is no more than anticipated, and I have constantly betted the mine as a cheap and good property. Having visited Whesi Addisms on the property in company with two inspecting agents, whose reports I have not yet see, I feel great confidence that, with the change of local management now being mist, the will become a good paying property. The accounts from Tolvadden are still most excursing: the lode in Gundry's shaft turning out 12 tons of good ore per fim. The direct in which this mine is situated is famous for having produced reverse of the richts.

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a Cornwall—Old Wheal Fortune, Wheal Prosper, Trevarther Downs, Restal, by Crofts, Wheal Virgin, and Godolphin Mines, which from one lode returned nillions steriling worth of ore. This tode is about 1 mile north of Tolvaddess, eal Neytune lode, which in the latter mine produced 460,000f. worth of ore—bunch, as it was termed, slone producing 200,000f. worth. Tolvaddes independence as rich in depth; while Wheal Charlotte, in the same locality, scut returns and inture prospects tend to establish the reputation of the district from Brystall, which appears in the same locality, scut returns and inture prospects tend to establish the reputation of the district from Brystall, which spears in the same locality, sect returns and inture prospects tend to establish the reputation of the district of the Will Speci tester upon the native flower will be best that has approximate the will force itself upon the notice of those who seek good mines to British mining interest presents a most favourable aspect for the future, and at advantages to those who have capital to embark.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT "THE CORNER."

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT "THE CORNER."

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT "THE CORNER."

be unexpected and rapid decline in the price of East Russell shares during the last days has taken many by surprise; but we are by no means astonished at the fact, codes forced to prepare the public by our remarks on Feb. 26. What surprised us like years are the public by our remarks on Feb. 26. What surprised us like period. For the mere discovery in the "pitch" in the 66 certainly never authorized the value of 96,000? on the improvement, even had it been developed the whole the value of 96,000? on the improvement, even had it been developed the whole the value of 96,000? on the improvement, even had it been developed the whole the help that the lode was astanding whole from the 88 to surface, but the fact was not proved, consequently the whole was problematical. result has been, no doubt, disastrous to many, still we believe that had the larger level that the lode was the surface, but the fact was not proved, consequences might have been rulious to the interest. But we are given to understand that many of the purchasers were those who in a still be the loss which has followed such in a still be such as the surface of the surface of the discovery, and the contiguity of the mine to Devon Great Consols, an united tendency to enhance the value of the property, created an ardent desire on a united tendency to enhance the value of the property, created an ardent desire on a minet develope the surface of the discovery, and the contiguity of the mine to Devon Great Consols, and the surface of the discovery, and the contiguity of the mine to Devon Great Consols, and the surface of the discovery, and the contiguity of the mine to Devon Great Consols, and the following the surface of the sur

ham Bridge Mines have improved; and on the Corman state of the corm, inclimitately, Drake Walls, and Wheal Arthur have shown unmistakeable evices of improvement.

It Great Sheles, we learn that the ore lately discovered at Kelly Hall has very much inshed; whilst, at South Phonix they are in daily expectation of cutting the Green is lock. There is no important change in the 90 at Marke Valley, athough a course re is fully anticipated in that level. At Latchley Mine, adjoining West Bevon, we ment that in a rise in the 20 west a very important discovery has been made; the lode in wide, carrying rich stones of copper ore, and very likely to be the harbinger of a rise of ore. This will prove most encouraging for the prosecution of the south lode west Devon, which is so strongly spoken of by all who have inspected and worked in a mine. We learn that Great Wheal Martha prospectuses has been responded to it mine. We learn that Great Wheal Martha prospectuses has been responded to it mine. The position of the mine is generally considered by practical men to be an undeniable run of metalliferous ground. Capt. Wm. Richards, of Hingston Down est, having been appointed by the committee of Lady Bertha to inspect and report in the mine, in accordance with the desire expressed at the late general meeting, performed a duty which required some little moral courage after the numerical contradictory statements and reports from the several agents who had preceded on the mine is a far more satisfactory and productive a position than we really expected to it; and, notwithstanding all the dissatisfaction and doubts expressed as to the efficiency of Capt. James Metherell's management of the mine, we consider that consider that consider excell is due to him for the judicious and effective operations in the development the mine.

Mine id in a far more sansmetory and productive a position than we really expected to find it; and, notwithstanding all the dissantsfaction and doubts expressed as to the efficiency of Capi, James Metherell's management of the mine. We consider that considerable credit is due to him for the judicious and effective operations in the development of the mine.

At Deuham Bridge, the salit end continues to improve, the ground being much easier, and taken at lise, per fin. less than the previous take; this will, no doubt, lead to what is so much desired—a permanent course of ore. At Trelyon Consols, we learn that there is no much desired—a permanent course of ore. At Trelyon Consols, we learn that they have cut it for the properties of the permanent course of the time of the corresponding of the permanent course of the time for the corresponding of the creak course, which was so productive in that mine for lead; but as it was not out of the influence of the tim lock where intersected, little could be said of it.

SATURDAY.—The "Corner" appeared rather active for Saturday, and several shares in leading mines changed hands. East Basset were done, being quoted at 230 to 235; West Caradon, 70 to 75; Lady Bertha were done at 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Trelaway, 30 to 32; Wheal Graville, 5to 54; North Downs, 4½ to 4½; East Russelt continues to decline, and quoted at 21 to 22; St. Day United, 14s. to 15s.; Buller and Beaset, 1½ to 23; Wheal Graville, 14s.

Monday opened very satisfactorily, and a considerable enquiry for shares tok place, with many bons fide buyers. We learn that the following changed hands:—Lady Bertha, at 7s. d. to 8s.

Monday opened very satisfactorily, and a considerable enquiry for shares tok place, with many bons fide buyers. We learn that the following changed hands:—Lady Bertha, 23s. to 23s.; Herodefoot, 7% to 8%; North Downs, 4% to 54; Wheal Marsert, 63 to 24s.; Thur Tolyas, 15 to 15s.; Lady Bertha, 27s. to 15; Caradon and Slade, 25s. to 23s.; Herodefoot, 7% to 8%; North Downs, 4% to 54; Wheal Marsert, 64 t

Baset, 180 to 185.

IDAY.—A little more activity appeared to prevail this morning, and burgains in East Russell took place, at 12½ to 13½; and during the afternoon a prevailed that some further discovery had been made, as well as a more favour-eport received from Capt. Richards, when the shares found buyers at 14, and finally at 14½ to 15. We learn that the following have been done during the day:—dence, 35 to 97½; Margaret, 77 to 80; East Providence, 128. 6d. to 10s.; Tincroft, 3½; Crelakes, 4 to 4½; T. Rosewarne Consols, 25s. to 30s.; West Caradon, buyers; Old Tolgus, 29 to 30; Stray Park, 14½ to 15; North Crofty, 10 to 10½; Geres, 10 to ili, 5 to 5 %; Wheal Russell, 14 to 15; Worthing sha e, 5 to 51/2; Bryntail, red for at 10s. to 11s.

Mr. F. A. Abel, the chemist to the War Department, has been making said disperiments on the practising ground of the Royal Engineers at Brompton, batham, with an invention of his for firing charges of mines, blasts, &c., by magnetic survey, instead of by the old plan of fuses and slow matches. The experiments have an earlied out in the presence of a number of Royal Engineer officers of eminence now bend-quarters, all of whom have expressed themselves in satisfactory terms at the unit of the trials made.

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result of the trials made.

THAL OF A STEEL SCREW STEAMER.—A beautifully modelled screw steamer, built for river service in Bahia, was tried at Southampton previous to her destruction for the steamer of the feature for her destination. She is built of the recently introduced puddled steel (Clay's stant), managinatured by the Mersey Steel and from Company, and is only one-eighth of much thick. She is of light draught, and although of small power, attained a high rate speed. A remarkable feature in the steamer is, that the vibration so common in screw seamers has been wholly overcome in her, which, taking the thickness of the plates into consideration cannot but prove a great advantage in this material over that in ordinary is. The reseat was designed and built under the superintendence of Mr. Herbert L. Dondpon, of Leadenball-street, London.—Liverpool Mercury.

MINING NOTABILIA.

SEXTRACTS FROM OUR CO

WHEAL TRELAWNY sold, on March 19, 71 tons crop ore, at 25l. 12s. 6d.

PENDEEN CONSOLS sampled, on Tuesday, at Penzance, 224 tons of ore NORTH FRANCES.—The adventurers are determined to prosecute this it with increased vigodr. The workings are being pushed to a greater depth, and in a setting direction, where great chances of success exist. The ground has entirely langed in the shaft, and the lode now looks highly promising. The 36 fin. level west expected to intersect the cross-course daily, when a cross-cut will be driven to intersect there or sour important lodes, and trais made on each. Considering that almost very mine adjoining has been largely profitable, it will be strange if North Frances nould crove an exception.

ould prove an exception.

WHEAL CONSTANCE.—The lode in the 30 west is very large, and is procing some fine lead; it promises to greatly improve. The ends have been commenced the course of the lode in the 40, and good results are expected in that level.

on the course of the tode in the 40, and good results are expected in that level.

DUNDALK LEAD MINES.—These mines have been very favourably reborted upon by Mr. Darlington, of Minera, near Wrexham; also by Mr. Josiah Hitchins
the overlings are only 15 fms. from surface, at which depth the lode is producing fully
it to not excellent lead ore per fm. About 13 tons of lead ore are at surface, and the work
are being proceeded with rapidly. Sanguine expectations are entertained that this wil
soon become a remunerative undertaking.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—The lode is not yet cut

A box of pebble tin from the old works at CARNON STREAM MINE has A box of pebble tin from the old works at Carron Stream mine has inst been received in London: these afford abundant evidence of the once very rich produce of this place. Many of the specimens are upwards of \(\frac{1}{2} \) b, weight each, varying from that size to about 1 oz. They were found by a boy employed in breaking stone is for road making. Many thousands of tons have been emproved from the old banks of the stream for ballasting shipping: unquestionably large quantities of most valuable tin ore have been dispersed, and for ever lost, whilst the property has been the subject of Chancery decision. The pebbles contain fine examples of black and brown varieties, with veins of white tin, are remarkably free from quartz or extraneous matter, and are worth full 58L per ton as they are found; and, therefore, require no stamping or burning. Scarcely a particle of wolfram or arsenic can be perceived in their composition.

One Torogram Universe — The south loads in the 42 is from 3 to 4 ft, wide.

OLD TOLOUS UNITED.—The south lode in the 42 is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and is producing 1½ ton of ore and 1½ ton of mundic per fm.; it has a fine appearance and gives every indication of being productive. The same lode in the 32 is worth 1 tor 6 copper ore and 2 tons of blende per fm.

A NGARRACK CONSOLS.—The champion lode has been cut through in the 4,50 fathons from surface; it is 14 feet wide, and is composed of capel, prian, mundic, quartz, with stones of copper ore and lend. Eaton's lode has been disordered by a bed of quartz; the leader is now 7 in. wide, producing very good ore, and is opening in size, giving steady signs of improvement.

quarts; the least's short improvement.

The success attending the development of the Tol.vadden and Wheal Charlotte Mines has recalled the attention of the mining public to the district in which they are situated, standing as it does second to none in the productiveness of its properly-worked mines. New Wheal Vaddon, which contains the lodes of Tolvadden, Wheal Chroine, besides several others, and an eigen course in tersecting them all, is opening out well, and returning tin. It is well worthy of attention. The East Trevelyan sett is also just taken up, and from the character of the lodes its favourable position, and other circumstances, we may augur well of its future. At West Tolvadden, too, good progress is being made, and the adventurers have every encouragement that a lode producing rich stones of copper and tin at a very shallow level.

an give. Altogether the prospects of the mines in this locality were never brighter.

Great Wheal Martha.—In our advertising columns will be seen the prospectus of this company, and Thursday is the last day for applications. We antiipated, from the excellent prospects of this undertaking, and the respectable management it is under, that it would find public favour.

Aberdovey Mine.—The lode in the 32, west of engine-shaft, is look

better than for some time past. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is ucing I ton of silver-lead ore per fin. No lode has been taken down in the 22, east gine-shaft, but the ground by the side of the lode is iavourable for driving. The in the 12, west of Bertram's shaft, is chiefly composed of capel, producing a little not enough to value. All other parts of the mine are going on satisfactorial

South Clifford United.—The engine works admirably, and the nking of the shafts and driving the levels are progressing satisfactorily.

CROWLWM MINE (Llanidloes).—The indications presenting themselves the progress made towards reaching the gritstone in this mine are everything than be desired, except a course of ore. All the fissures in the level now driving are filled rith pure lead ore, which must proceed from a large deposit at no great distance. Every art of pend on the lode at surface shows the same promising character as that in the vet going into the hill.

Wheal Charlotte has again a good sampling—about 230 tons of ex-lient quality, which will give a large profit. The mine is looking well. BULLER AND BASSET.—The granite in the shaft is becoming more de-

omposed, which is of great importance in two respects—easier for sinking, and proving he identity of the granite in these mines with the great mines adjoining. The iode at he shaft, and in the 65 west, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and producing soft spar, mundic and rich spots of yellow copper ore throughout.

and rich spots of yellow copper ore throughout.

RITTON CASTLE MINE.—Active operations are going on at this mine, which are likely to prove of great benefit to the persevering shareholders, who are fully determined to develope the highly mineralised veins contained in the property. In tracing the main lode running from the Old Bog Mine into Ritton Castle, and thence to the White Grit Mines, the returns from which would appear fabulous if not supported by sufficient authority, the wealth realised from the two mines mentioned has been near two millions of pounds steriling. The run of this vein has been proved through the Ritton Castle, accompanied by an intersection of other lodes highly charged with lead ore. From the junction of ides, it is fair to infer in Ritton Castle that the deposits will prove little or perhaps not inferior to the rich mines adjoining. Its relative position to Snailbeach and other productive mines, all of which have proved prizes, command public attention. The discovery of lead in Snailbeach has again improved, and worth 2751, per fin.

Reservants. Illustrant.—The lode in the 58 stones is producing 12 tone.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—The lode in the 58 stopes is producing 12 tone ore per fathom. Mine looking very well.

of ore per fathom. Mine looking very well.

WHEAL ELLEN.—The managing agents of this mine reported at the meeting of adventurers on March 17 that they had three years' reserves of ore already discovered, to which an increase was being daily made, both in length and depth; and this corresponds with a report of this mine rescuity made by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, who states that the 30 and 40 fm. levels were each already extended 60 fms., and the shaft was sunk 14 fms. under the 40; that 14 pitches were being worked; and that in all these explorations the lode was worth from 4t. to 30t. per fm. Capt. Thomas adds that when the steam-power now being applied for drawing purposes shall be effected, a profitable concern will, in his opinion, be opened. Close on 1150t, worth of ore will be sold on Thursday next, leaving a good profit on the two months' working.

Krawnery, Marke, —The lode in the 20 these much improved and is worth.

KESWICK MINES.—The lode in the 30 has much improved, and is worth ull 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. There are four other points, producing over 10 cwts. of ead per fm.

SWANPOOL SILVER-LEAD MINE.—At a special general meeting of adventurers, held on the mine, on Monday, it was resolved that 1500 new parts, or shares, be and are hereby created, and that arrangements be made for transferring the technical management to Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, and registering the company under the Limited Liability Act. From the great experience these gentlemen have of the treatment of poor lead ores, and the vast quantities of this mineral discovered in the mine, it may be anticipated that this property will be now actively developed, and rapidly brought to a dividend-paying state.

to a dividend-paying state.

TRETOIL AND MESSER UNITED.—Another discovery was announced to-day in the Tretoil and Messer Mines. It was reported that the south lode had been cut rich in the cross-cut adit, but it turned out to be only a branch of rich copper ore in the country. This fact, however, is very encouraging, as indicating near approach to the lode, which it is expected will shortly be reached. The cross-cut adit at this point from surface is upwards of 40 fms., at which depth, judging from the back of the lode, there is every expectation of having a course of ore. The new discovery in the 17 fm. level still continues its productiveness.—Bodmin, March 23.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—Here they have another good tin branch this eak, which, allowing for the difference in the price of tin paid to the men and that revived for it, can be worked away at two-thirds profit to the adventurers. This mine is kelly to take a good position before the end of the year.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The copper lode is improving fast in driving wes

shaft, is also better.

TRELYON CONSOLS is steadily becoming more and more valuable. There is a splendid lode in the 20 for a good length, and the present end as rich as ever. They have now a rich lode coming in the 30, which is 20 fms. behind the 20. The 40 is still further behind, but is being pushed on with all speed. A dividend will be declared at the next meeting. The joint workings between this mine and Providence are also likely to become productive. The mine is, in fact, likely to hold a high position in the clant rich grou

BRYNTAIL MINE.—The expectations of having a course of ore in the 25 fm. level in this mine is likely to be realised sconer than at first anticipated, as although this level is 30 fms. behind the point in the level above in which the splendid course of ore they now have was first cut, yet the indications are precisely similar. The weather having become fine, the ore stuff new at surface will be dressed very expeditionaly; a small parcel of about 30 tons will be sent off immediately, which is expected to realise at least 4001.

Great Retallack Mine has been again inspected this week, the lode not only holds on but improves; it is the decided opinion of the inspectors that it is one of the great champlon lodes of the county, and that ere another 10 fms. depth be attained the blende will be replaced by lead. Should this prove to be the case it will throw an important light on the lead district of the north shore of Cornwall, usually termed the Newlyn and Permansabulce. This patch, extending from Budnick on the west, to 8t. Enoder Church on the east, and thence north, is traversed by numerous elvans and vast from cross-courses, near which lead veins, producing silver of high percentage, have been found. Attention has been called to this fact by Mr. Warington Smyth and Mr. Geo. Henwood; the predictions of the latter with regard to the Great Retailack are being verified to the letter. Should the theory be founded on sufficiently ascertained data, and should like strate be admitted to be probable to yield like results, we may see long expect to see extensive lead mines near the town of Saicombe, Devon, and other places on the borders of the river leading up to Kingsbridge. Another likely spot exists near the Brentstation, on the South Devon line, and the proprietors of certain lands in the Lostwithleid and Bodmin districts may look forward to a brilliant future. The parishes of St. Winnow, St. Vaff, and Landalph, also contain spiendid lead and gossan iodes, as well as iren courses of great sustent. The enormous cross-course of from at the Grey

assess powerful influence on the lodes in its sums and lead ores at Bread Oak, Cardinham ick Mine will certainly lead to the presecu-d much improvement in the knowledge and anticipated. Mine must, and undoubtedly does, possess power, which may be plainly seen by the gossens and, &c. The success of the Great Retailack Mine of other mines in similar situations, and much ince of lead mining in Cornwall may be anticipated.

DALE MINE.—The old company through their representatives, Messrs. foliases and Fernberton, have conceeded to the present company the sum of 200f, out of the 2000f, which is a very satisfactory conclusion of the question that was so long quantum for the property of the prospects of this mine is most encouraging to all oncerned, and we expect now to see this fine property take its legitimate value in the colour market.

concerned, and we expect now to see this the property take its legitimate value in the mining market.

SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED.—Being in the neighbourhood of Gwennap, I was mach pleased at witnessing the setting to work of a new engine on a mine called South Clifford United, which adjoins the celebrated United Mines and Wheal Clifford; and, taking a great interest in mining, I ascertained that this sett is a very extensive one, containing six or seven promising lodes, jving between the two great cross-courses, which extend from the North to the South Sea. It appears they distinguish their lodes by numbering them, and have chosen No. 6 lode to sink the engine-shaft on, which I am told is large and very kindly, producing spots of black and yellow copper ore, and is of similar character to the backs of the lodes directly north, which are the United Mines and Wheal Clifford, now so extremely productive. This No. 6 lode I find lays just the desirable distance from a large and parallel elvan course, in which situation all the great bunches of ore from the United Mines to the north have been found. From this lode I have learned they intend to throw a fiat rod to No. 4 lode, which is about 100 fins. north; and from the very pretty gossan and staff to be seen now lying on the burrow, and from the description given me of its general appearance, I should say there is no question but this too will make a very productive lode, and no doubt utilinately well reward this enterprising party for their spirited outlay, and induce them by-and-bye to extend their operations still further on the other codes, and thus assist to retain the fame of this celebrated parish.

part of the large iode is now mixed with black and grey oxide, and green carbonate of copper. The iode has been cut through at the 24; it is 3 fins. east of the ore in the level above, but is producing some rich yellow, black, and green corbonate copper ore, and is of the highest promise. The great tin lode is expected to be cut in the south cross-cut daily; 40 fathoms from surface some rich branches of copper ore have been intersected, and great hopes are entertained of having a productive lode. The large engine will commence working forthwith. The property generally is offering unusually good prospects.

good prospects.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE.—This celebrated mine is above two square miles in extent, the workings underground being most extensive. From the upper levels the enormous sum realised being 238,6251, upon an outlay of 30,0281, 10s. 2d., leaving a clear profit of 207,9421, 18s. 2d., which, divided upon the present number of shares this company is in (4000), would give 522, per share in dividends, and when considered the advantages to be derived from the improvements made, and the prospect of cutting into a large body of wad, or black lead, in the deep adit level, which has been driven 259 fms. at a cost of 13,0001, the company is likely to realise a still larger amount of profit, and to pay increased dividends for many years to come. It is a late worthy of notice that the town of Keswick, situate near the mine, amounting to a population of many thousands of persons, are supported entirely from the product of this mine, there being several manufacturers turning out of hand from 1500 to 1600 dozen of pencils per day, which are sent to all parts of the world. Many of the principal houses in London manufacture their own pencils upon an extensive scale from the black lead forwarded from this mine—the second class being used in the formation of crucibles, machinery, castings, and other purposes. In addition to the black lead the silver-lead veins will become an important adjunct to the profits to be obtained.

DALERHEW MINING COMPANY.—This company, organised with 3000

castings, and other purposes. In addition to the black lead the silver-lead veins will become an important adjunct of the profits to be obtained.

DALRHIEW MINING COMPANY.—This company, organised with 3000 shares, at 5t. per share, one-half (2t. 10s.) paid, is being wound-up voluntarily. The resolution was adopted by a proxy majority last month, contrary to the protest of some of the large holders, who have resolved to continue the works, and have arranged with the liquidator for the purchase of the lease, machinery, buildings, &c. The new organization is, we understand, to be limited to 1500 shares, of 1t. each, and nearly the whole have been already taken up: 1000t. is estimated as ample for the successful development of the copper lode originally opened in great richness in the main adit, but suddenly lost by the interference of a large bed of elvan crossing the works in the 17; after sinking through this civan to the 27 the lode was again discovered, but not being found so rich as in the adit the shareholders lost heart. They declined to follow the advice tendered—to get clear of the elvan influence by further sinking to a 37 or even 47 fm. level, where, from the fact accertained that the lode gradually improved in the descent to the 27, it was confidently predicted that it would be found very rich when thoroughly clear. The produce taken from the adit averaged 2½ tons of copper to the fm., and fetched 164, per ton, instead of sinking further, the shareholders were induced to spend their money in the search for a lead vein, which had been opened in the adjoining mine (the Nant.y-Cur.), where it looked well in the shallow drivings, and promised improvement in depth: this attempt failing a winding-up was resolved upon. From first to last the outlay, has exceeded 10,000°L, while the ore receipts have been under 2000. In this affair, as in many others, the first adventurers have abandoned a promising property; their successors have resolved to apply their attention to the copper ground, and the retiring shareho

IRON MANUFACTURE.—All interested in the make or use of iron should read Mr. Rogers's new work on *Iron Metallurgy*:—

"I do not hesitate to say Mr. Rogers's work is the most complete combination of sound science and sound practice that has yet appeared on Iron—beyond comparison."—DAVID MUSHET.—Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, THE FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will be READY, on or before Friday,
the 1st proximo, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons
as may be willing to SUPPLY proximo, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons be willing to SUPPLY.—
HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS of COPPER SLIPS, 2½ in. wide,

10 in. thick. E HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS of COPPER SLIPS, 21/4 in. wide,

and 1-12 in. thick.

Also, FIVE HUNDRED COPPER SHEETS, of ½ in. thick.

Also, FIVE HUNDRED COPPER SHEETS, of ½ in. thick.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the secre
ariat office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before Eleven o'clock in the

orenoon of the said 1st day of April, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

March 24, 1859.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

March 24, 1859.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

ANTED, by a practical miner, a SITUATION as UNDERGROUND or SURFACE AGENT, having upwards of 20 years' experience in
lead and copper mines. The advertiser can dress zinc, copper, and sliver-lead ore with
much economy. He is also perfectly competent to superintend the erection of machinery
for mining purposes. Good references will be given.—Apply to "W. C.," Mining of
Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO THE MINING INTEREST.—A SETT can now be had in NORTH TAMAR LEAD MINE, by applying to Mr. Spean, Dunterton, near Tavistock. The stack and engine house is nearly new, and much lead ore was raised a short distance from the engine-shaft some years since.—J. Spean, Dunterton, Tavistock, March 7, 1859.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS. TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFAUTURERS.

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operatian, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of Enginned or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X.Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of MERCHANTS' and STEEL IRON, for Sheffleid and its neighbourhood. The advertiser has for the last fifteen years been connected with ironworks, and accustomed to cail upon all large consumers of both the above irons, consequently known to them, and, if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders.—Address, "O. P. S.," Fost-office, Sheffleid.

TO IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE
DISPOSED OF, the WHOLE, or PART, of a VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON
ORE MINE, now at work, in North Wales, easily accessible by rail and water carriage,
containing 132 acres or thereabouts, held under a lease for 21 years, 19 of which are unexpired, at an exceedingly low royalty. The quality of the ore has been proved, as upwards of 2000 tons have been sold, and an increase of capital nione is required to extend
the workings. To save trouble, none but principals possessing sufficient capital need
apply, and any further information may be obtained by addressing a note to the proprietor, George Cary, Prestatyn, Flintshire, North Wales.

INVESTMENT.—The THREE POSSESSORS of a very extensive MINING COMPLEX, situated near Cologne, SEEK SOME PARTNERS, with a capital of £9000 to £10,000, payable within two years, for the MANAGEMENT of their TWENTY COPPER, LEAD, and BLENDE MINES. Some are DIVIDEND MINES already. Hitherto about £20,000 have been spent in the enterprise, and the sum demanded is necessary to force it, and to make it very lucrative. A dividend of 15 per cent, and completely be expected.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Ernst Wingler, Q. at Overath, near Cologne, Prussia.

RIBDEN COPPER AND LEAD MINE (LIMITED).—FOR SALE, under quoted prices, ONE HUNDRED SHARES in this rich and valvable mine. These shares have advanced above 1000 per cent. in less than 12 months, and from the late discovery are likely to get up to a very high premium.—Apply to "A. B.," Leek, Staffordshire.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a lot one boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. Asthis engine is very superior in make and condition, paries requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, 10 R. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. Date, East Crinnis Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; or of Mr. E. Kine, 94.

ON SALE, an excellent new SLIDE and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 14 in. centres, bed 20 ft. long, will take in 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, fitted with compound slide rest, back stay, two change wheels, reversing motion, top driving apparatus, &c. —Address, Mr. WHEATLEN KINK, Engineering Auctioneer, Valuer, and Agent, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

ON SALE, a bargain, a most excellent and EXTRA STRONG SLOTTING MACHINE, quite new, and self-acting in all its cuts: will take in an article 3 ft. 2 in. diameter, and 9 in. stroks.—Address, Mr. WHEATLET KERK, Engineering Auctioneer, Valuer, and Agent, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, made in a Casse of JAMES v. SKIPP, with the approbation of the ics-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, in One Lot, by Mr. CHARLES BURTON, the scene appointed by the said Judge, at the Feathers Inn. Lydney, in the country of Gioussier, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1859, at Two o'clack in the afternoon practy, a FREEHOLD COLLIERY, called the FLOUR MILL COLLIERY, situate in akwood Valley, in the Forest of Dean, in the country of Gioussier, late the property of rs. Ann Skipp, of Lydney, in the said country of Gioussier, widow, deceased.

Particulars and conditions with blan annexed may be had denoted by Warren.

n Skipp, of Lydney, in the said county of Gloucester, widow, deceased, makers and conditions, with plan annexed, may be had (gratis) of Mr. William solicitor, 6, Gray's Inn-square, London; of Mesgr. Pauchand and Colletter, Luccoin's Inn-fields; of Mesgr. Sinoletton and Pithlam, solicitors, 9, Gentarity of Mr. JUSTEY PRABON, solicitor, Oolefad, Gloucestershire; nettioneer, at Monmouth; at the said inn; and at the office of the Midden Herald, Union Street, Birmingham. ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

Heraid, Union Street, Birmingham. ALFRED BALL, Chief Clera. WILLIAM SANDYS, 5, Gray's Inn.-square, Agent for JUSTEY PRAESON, of Coleford, Gioscestershire, Plaintiff's Solicity of

IN CHANCERY.-BRUNE v. COLLINS

MR. J. C. JOHNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION MR. J. C. JOHNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, persuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the above Cause, with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, at the Royal Oak public-house, in the church town of the parish of Pillaton, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st days of March, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the formono of each day, upwards of TWO THOUSAND splendid OAK and OTHER TREES, part whereof consists of 639 oak, 23 sab, 10 sycamore, 1 cherry, and 3 beach trees, prowing in the wood called Lawn Wood; other part thereof of 795 oak trees, growing in the wood called Black Lane Wood; other part thereof of 791 oak trees, growing in the wood called Black Lane Wood; other part of 450 oak trees, growing in the wood called Black Lane Wood; other part of 450 oak trees, growing in the wood called Black Lane Wood; and Farm; other part of 70 oak trees, growing on the farm called Mushton, all near Newton Park, in 83. Mellion and Fillaton, in the county of Cornwall, all of which timber is of mature growth and of very superior quality, and a large portion of it is well adapted for dockyard and other purposes.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had (gratis) in London of Messra. Coode, Kinspox, and Corros, 10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-arteet, solicitors; at St. Austell, of Messrs. Coode, Kinspox, and Corros, 10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-arteet, solicitors; at St. Austell, of Messrs. Coode, Sullason, and Co., solicitors, at St. Columb, of Mr. J. C. Johns, the auctioneer; and at the said inn.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Cley

THAMES BANK.
STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, AND MACHINERY OF THE CHELSEA WATER

WORKS, sold in consequence of the removal of the works to Thames Ditton.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD AND HORNE are favoured with instructions from the Directors of the Cheisea Water Works Company to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, March 29th, at Twelve for One, a STEAM ENGINE by Mandshay and Co., with 63 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, two wrought-iros boilers, and 25 in. pump. Also, TWO STEAM ENGINES by Boulton and Watt, with 54 and 50 in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, and 44 in. and 20 in. pumps in connection. And a STEAM ENGINE by ROLINE by the Butterley Company, with 27 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke (double acting), wrought-iron boiler, and two double acting pumps, together with other lots of loose plant. The above are worthy the attention of parties in want of powerful pumping machinery, the works having been in full operation up to the time that the company derived their supply from Ditton, and every attention has since been paid to it.

This sale is preparatory to a subsequent one of the valuable materials, including more than 1,000,000 of sound stock bricks in the reservoirs, &c.

May be viewed by orders, and catalogues had, when ready, at the office of the company;

May be viewed by orders, and catalogues had, when ready, at the office of the com also on the premises, and of the auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchai

CORNWALL.—TO TIN SMELTERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE BOROUGH OF TRURO
FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN TIPPET will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Rec

MR. JOHN TIPPET will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Red Lion Hotel, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, on the 5th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other Lots as may be then determined on for the convenience of purchasers.

Lot 1.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those substantially-built and spacious erections, known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well-built stack, and all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a yard thereto attached, and a stream of pure water flowing through the premises, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Revel, Vigors, and Co., and now unoccupied; together also with the yard immediately opposite the said works, and the quay therein, abutting on the Truro tidal river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and whereon coals, tin, and other produce may be deposited and shipped, and landed free of quay dues and other charges. These works have been built at great expense, on the most improved plan, are situated in the most central town of Cornwall, in the midst of a mining district, possess unrivalled advantages for conducting economically this lucrative branch of trade, and the present time offers a rare opportunity for carrying it on successfully.

Lot 2.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE in St. Anstell-street, in the aforesaid borough (adjoining Lot 1), with the appurtenances, now in the occupation of Mr. Arnall, timber merchant.

Lot 3.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that

The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that MALT HOUSE (adjoining Lot 1), with store room over, three-stalled stable within an enclosed yard, now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Miners, maister, with TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, near adjoining, and suitable for the residual terms and labourer, now in the respective occupations of Walter Groselier Bolithon.

and William Bolitho.

Lot 4.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, adjoining each other, situate in St. Austeil-street aforesaid, and now in the respective occupations of Joseph Tregilgas, Jane Benney, and others. Lot 5.—The FEE SIMPLE, expectant on the death of a person now aged about 75 years, of and in all that stone-built and excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT.

Lot 5.—The FEE SIMPLE, expension of secilent DWELLING-HOUSE and O gener, of and in all that stope-built and excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and O BUILDINGS, with the productive garden thereto attached, situate in St. Austell-saforesaid, now in the occupation of Mr. Paterson, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Cust The above property is well adapted as a residence for the manager or superintender the works. A high-rent of £3 13s. 6d. per annum is payable during the lesse.

All information required may be obtained on application to Captain J. Agnes, Traro; to the Auctioneer, Lemon-street, Truro; or to Messrs. Hop collectors, Truro.—Truro, March 2, 1859.

EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACES, AND LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE WILL OFFER FOR SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1859, at Two for
Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (subject to the conditions to be then and there produced), the BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS,
attuate at Bedlington, on the River Blyth, near to and communicating by a branch line
with the Blyth and Tyne Railway.

The WORKS consist of TWO POWERFUL ENGINES, respectively of 110 and 100horse power, driving THREE FINSHING, TWO PUDDLING, and ONE PLATE
MILL, with TWO SQUEEZERS and SHEARS attached.

There are THIRTY PUDDLING and ELEVEN HEATING FURNACES; also, ONE
ENGINE for large pinte shears, with SMALL PUMPING ENGINE and DONKEY,
and a good 25-horse ENGINE for WORKING a useful FORGE, with TWO HEATING
FURNACES.

FURNACES.

The WORKS, which are capable of working from 300 to 500 tons of finished iron per week, are situated in a large coal district, and connected with the Blyth and Tyne Railway, by means of which goods can be sent by rail to any part of Great Britain, or shipped either at the Northumberiand Docks on the Tyne, or at Blyth, at a very small cost, at both of which places the raw material can be delivered as ship.

The works can be made ready for immediate operation at a very small cost.

Attached to the works are a MANSION HOUSE, MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, OFFICES, and SEVERAL COTTAGES; also, a FIRST-RATE RIVER DAM, with a LARGE RESERVOIR, capable of supplying a water-wheel of 100-horse power.

These premises are hold under and subject to the covenants of a lease from the Bishop of Purham, for the term of 21 years from the 1st day of January, 1854, at yearly ronts, amounting to 46 2s. 3d. The mines, with the usual powers of winning and working the same, are reserved.

ALL that VALUABLE PROPERTY, of FREEHOLD TENURE, lying on the

Also, ALL that VALUABLE PROPERTY, of FREEHOLD TENURE, lying on the south side of the River Blyth, comprising between two and three acres, and communicating with the first above-mentioned property by means of a bridge.

This portion of the estate consists of an ENGINE FACTORY, IRON FOUNDRY, STOREHOUSE, and ROOMS above DWELLING-HOUSES, and COTTAGES for WORKMEN, comprising 57 rooms; together with a SPACIOUS YARD and SUBSTANTIAL QUAY, adjoining the River Blyth, which is here navigable for craft at high water. Also, will be sold with the premises, a STEAM-ENGINE of 43-horse power, 34 in. cylinder, with two bollers; FAN BLAST, DRILLING MACHINE, and SHAFTING; and GAS APPARATUS for lighting the entire premises. The whole of the erections are substantially built of stone, well timbered, and covered with slated or tiled roofs. The coal, together with powers of winning and working the same by underground operations, is reserved.

And also, ALL that VALUABLE PROPERTY on the north side of the River Blyth, lying contiguous to and adjoining the premises firstly above described, and comprising a state of 18 acres or thereabouts.

ing contiguous to and adjoining the premises firstly above described, and comprist area of 18 acres or thereabouts. The erections hereon consists of two important blast-furnaces and refineries, with engin muse, boiler-house, and blowing-machinery; also a house containing engine and boi

house, boiler-house, and blowing-machinery; also a house containing engine and boiler for working incline, communicating with the premises firstly and secondly above described; also eight workmen's cottages of brick or stone, and ten of wood; locomotive shed; two coke owns and other structures. An admirable system of railways connects the blast-furnaces and other works with the main line of the Blyth and Tyne Railway. Together, also, with the WHOLE of the PLANT remaining and being on the last mentioned premises, and consisting of one steam-sagine of 73-horse power, attached to the blast-furnaces, with blast apparatus; one other steam-sagine of 19-horse power for working the incline with self-acting apparatus; together with about 4500 yards of iron rails, with metal chairs, points, crossings, drums, and wood sleepers.

tagether with about 4500 yards of iron rails, with metal chairs, points, crossings, drums, and wood sleepers.

The last-mentioned prunises are held of John Clayton, Esq., under an agreement for a ience dated 23d Angust, 1850, for a term of 21 years, from 13th May, 1850, if the excisting lives for which the premises are held under a lease granted by the Bilshop of Durliam, or any new lives for which any renewed lease which may be granted by the said Schop, shall so long continue, at the annual rent of £100, payable half-yearly on the 23th May and 23d November.

And also, ALL those LEASEHOLD TENEMENTS adjoining the ead River Blyth, situate and being at or near to Camboise Foint, about two miles distant from the improving town of Blyth, and communicating therewith by the river, together with the manufactory and other excellents and buildings thereon standing.

The list-mentioned premises comprise an area of about 1½ acre, or thereabouts, and are admirably adapted for iron shipbuilding or manufacturing purposes, having a large frontage on the River Blyth, and are held under a lease for three lives, respectively aged about 39, 41, and 57 years, at the annual rent of £16 10s., payable quarterly.

For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. Gins, at the works; to Joarn Thoras, 42, Sandrill; Mesers, Alliesov and Gilleryi, accountants; and Mesers, Griffith ad Chicatro, or Mesers, Charte, Arroy, and Chicatre, and John Tlering, collectors, creatle-upon-lymi; or to Mesers, Lace, Marshall, Gill, and Clat, solicitors, exception-lymi; or to Mesers, Lace, Marshall, Gill, and Clat, solicitors,

MR. E. H. LIDDELL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, at Twelve for One precisely, at THISTLEMOOR CON SOLS-MINE, near Bolmin, the following MINE MATERIALS:—A splendid WATER WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 5 ft. abreast, with cast-iron axie, sockets, and rings.

About 25 fms. of large launders.
About 70 fms. of 2½ in. and 2 in. Iron flatrods, with pulleys, brackets, &c., compl.
A substantial shaft-bob.
An 8-arm capstan, with cast-iron sockets.
Shears and shieves, compiete.
About 120 fathoms of 9½ in. capstan-rops,

nat-iron axie, sockets, and rings.

1 0 ft. 8 in. working-barrei, new.

1 9 ft. 9 in. windbore.

1 9 ft. 8 in. windbore.

Pisange plaw and pump rings.

Yokes and glands, and bevils.

Iron backet-rods.

Buckets and joints, complete.

Rod-plates and caps.

Horse-whim and shaft tackls.

Two kibbles.

1 6 ft. 9 in. pumps.

1 8 ft. 9½ in. deorpiece, with door and clack seat.

1 6 ft. 8 in. ditto

1 1 ft. 8 in. working-barrel, newly bored.

1 1 ft. 8 in. working-barrel, newly bored.

A large quantity of new and old timber and plank, 36 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, vice screw stocks, taps and plates (various sizes), smiths' tools, miners' tools, grinding-stone wheelbarrows, cartings for amail bob, aundry lots of iron, isaders, trans awgon, leather, nalls, steel, hoop Iron, candle and other chests, and sundry other useful articles.

The materials are all in good condition; and any further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. Lidder, and the further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. Lidder, and the further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. Lidder, and the further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. Lidder, and any further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. Lidder, and any further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. Lidder, and any further information may be obtained on application. The mineral tools are all in good condition; and any further information may be obtained on application.

CRIGGLESTONE AND PAINTHORPE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND POWERFUL STEAM MACHINERY, AND EX-TENSIVE WORKS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FIRE BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, AND CHEMIEY TOPS, WITH CAPITAL RESIDENCE, AND EIGHTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.

PIPES, AND CHIMNEY TOPS, WITH CAPITAL RESIDENCE, AND EIGHTY-TWO ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.

MR. EDWARD LANCASTER has received instructions from the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION, in Lots, and subject to conditions to be produced at the Stafford Arms Hotel, in Waxefield, on Friday, the 16th day of April, 1859, at Four celock in the afternoon, an IMPORTANT FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD. PROPERTY, known as the CLIFFE HOUSE and CREGGLESTONE CLIFFE and FALNTHORIPE ESTATES, situate about four miles from Waxefield, in the West Riding of the County of York, including several VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, of excellent quality, and worked from adjoining coat finds rented and worked by the present winnings, and a railway and transway, with the requisite machinery, conveying the produce direct to the water side, from whence communication is obtained by canal navigation with all parts of the kingdom, and at a very triffing expense access may be had to the Barnelsy branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

There is likewise on the estate a boundless supply of fire-clay, yellow clay, and gainster stone, applied to the manufacture of fire and common bricks, chimney tope, sanitary and drain pipes, pan and riege titles, terra cotta cramments, &c., with moulding and pressing machines worked by adequate steam power, and additional machinery for grinding small coal and charcoal for foundry uses, for which there is a great demand; several kilns, coke overs, and sheets, 4th workmen's cottages, and an excellent stone built residence, delightfully situated, with coach-house, stables, and all other necessary out offices, together with kitchen and flower garden, pleasure grounds, plantations, and suitable agricultural buildings, with several inclosures of arable and meadow land, the whole occupying about 29 acres.

The property may be viewed on application to Mr. Georae Shirat, Crigglestone. Descriptive particulars and plans may be had at the Strafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield; and the same, with every other information, may be obtained of Mr. Hin

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, the lith of May, 1859, at Twelve o'clock, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLIERES, known as CWM NEOL, TYLECOCK, and YSTRADOWEN.

The CWM NEOL COLLIERY is situate in the valley of Aberdare, Glamorgaushire, and by means of a short branch line joining the Taff Vale Railway the coal is conveyed to the Butle Docks, Cardiff, for shipment. The coal is known as Carr's Merthy coal, is amokaless, and is of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The present openings are equal to an output of 350 tons daily. The minerale extend under a surface of 667 a. 3 R. 30r., and are held subject to dead rents of £400 per annum, and galerage or royalty of 8d. per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seam of coal is about 5 f. 6 in. in thickness.

per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seam of coal is about 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness.

The TYLECOCK COLLIERY is situate in the Rhondda Valley, immediately adjoining the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardin Docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthyr coal. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 a. 2 s. 29 s. There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The dead rent is £1285 per annum, and the gainega varies from 3d to 9d, per ton on the large and small coal. There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements, by draining and otherwise.

The YSTRADOWEN CGLIERRY is situate in Cwm Gwish Valley (a portion of the Swanses Valley), and about 15 miles from the port of swanses. The collision and the santhracties; it is known in the market as the Brass Vein, and is considered the best anthractic shipped at Swanses. The thickness of the seams is 4 ft. 2 in., and it is won by a sloping drift into the mountain. The machinery is equal to an output of 200 tons per day. The misserals are held on leave, at a dead ent of £200 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 4d. and 8d. per ton on large and small coal.

Further particulars may be had of Messers. Firesurizing and Newsan, Bank-buildings, E.C.; of Messrs. CULLER AND HOLD MESS. Firesurizing and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.; and of Messrs. Further and Construction of the contraction of the Sarah Construction of the Sarah Construction of the Sarah Construction of the Sarah Construction of the Construction of the Sarah Constru

RONWORKS IN SCOTLAND FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to SALE. BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, on Wednesday, April 6, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain), the NORTH WOODSIDE IEONWORKS, near Glasgow, as possessed by Messrs. John Downle and Co.

These extensive works, which are in full operation, are situate at the junction of the Garscube and New City roads, Glasgow, are bounded by three public streets, and are connected by a short road with the wharves of the Forth and Cityde Canal, thus affording a cheap and easy means of getting supplies of pig-iron, coke, coal, sand, or other materials, and of dispatching manufactured goods.

The works, which were erected in 1853 by Messrs. Downle and Co., are in all respects complete and in excellent order. They include a large iron foundry workshop, well lighted and supplied with cranses, having floor room for moulding purposes to the extent of from 54,000 to 60,000 square feet, and well adapted for turning out either the lightest description of hollow ware castings, or the heaviest pieces of machinery, up to 50 tons weight. Of such castings as railway chairs, shot and shell, heavy columns and girders, pipes for gas or water, retorts, machinery castings, pots, camp ovens, &c., 80 to 85 tons have frequently been cast at one day's running, and even 100 tons could be east daily

are frequently been cast at one day's running, and even 100 tons could be east daily frequired.

The works are driven by two high-pressure steam-engines, with tubular boilers. The works are driven by two high-pressure steam-engines, with tubular boilers. There are ten large drying stores for dry sand or loam work, two large and two smaller upola furnaces, a reverberatory air furnace, the usual subsidiary workshops, and an excellent warehouse for assorting and dispatching the manufactured goods. The plant and atterns are in good condition, and such as suit not only the local market, but also the legislsh, Irish, and foreign markets.

In laying out the plan of the works, arrangements were made for the advantageous extension of the business to boiler making and engineering or machine making, or maine pipe-moulding, and such an extension is easily practicable.

The ground extends to upwards of 4½ imperial acres, of which 2¾ acres or thereby a damirably adapted for workmen's houses, which would have a frontage of 780 feet to the Garscube road.

STEAM ENGINES.—IMPORTANT TO MINERS, MANUPACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.

M ESSRS, PAGE AND CAMERON, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., beg to inform exporters, manufacturers, and others requiring steam power, that they have OFENED a WAREHOUSE in the CITY, where they will always endeavour to KEEF in STOCK a LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW HIGH-PRESSURE and CONDENSING HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, and BEAM ENGINES, for MANUFACTURING and MINING PURPOSES. Also, HORIZONTAL and BEAM BLAST ENGISES, for IRON SMELTERS, 4c.

They have at present FOR SALE, at very LOW PRICES, the following HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, to which they respectfully invite attention and inspection, viz.—A 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder and 3 8. stroke, with balance valves. Two of 15 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. One of 11 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. And one of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. All the above engines are bright, fitted with wrought scrap iron shafts and cross heads, and ready for immediate delivery.

immediate delivery.

Also in process of manufacture, a similar description of engine, of 70 horse power, 30 in. cylinder, and 5 ft. stroke. Two of 30 horse power, 24 in. cylinder, and 4 ft. stroke. Two of 30 horse power, 30 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke, all with balance valves, and several of 22, 39, 16, and 12 horse power.

The whole of the engines are fitted with massive foundation plates, are of a good, plain, and substantial build, and are peculiarly adapted for exportation.

Being manufactured in sets and large quantities, Mesers. Page and Cameron feel assured that they can successfully compete with London or provincial manufacturery. Colonomy 26, 1859.

COLLEGE MINES COMPANY (LIMITED) DELUNTARY WINDING-UP.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in One Lot, the
UNEXPIRED TERM of LEASE of the EXTENSIVE LEAD MINES called
the COLLEGE MINES, situated near Keady, in the Masser of Tosaghy, and Barony and
County of Armagh, Irefand; together with the MACHINERY, STOTRES, and MATERIALS belonging to the said mines. The sett comprises an area of upwards of 42,600
acres; and the lesse, which is a favourable one, at 1-16th dues, has about 28 years unexpired. The operations have been confined to a portion of the sett called the Gien Mine,
on two productive todes, which have yielded, at a depth of not more than 15 sims. from
surface, and upon the inadequate capital of £3000, more than £1300 worth of lead or
The mine is worked by water-power, at a nominal cost, and there are several lodes in
the sett which show ore at surface.

To parties having a small capital at command the above presents an unusual opportunity for investment. It is believed that a small further outlay will give most valuable results.

All offers to purchase should be sent to the liquidator not later than the 12th April sext.

The manager at the mine will show the property, and terms and particulars may be
had of Gronge Rece, liquidator, 10, Austinfriars, London.—March 17, 1859.

ANGLESEY

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINES.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the entire set of the MONA MINE and the AMLWCH SMELTING WORKS, and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the PARYS MINE, the whole being the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, and situated in the registry of Anglesey.

e in Occober, 1859.

These well-known and justly celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity copper ore, and present a fine field for the employment of capital, by which it is beved they may be brought to render a greatly increased produce. Proposals will be received by Measrs, R. M. and F. Loves, No. 2, Taxdeld-court, Temple, indon; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to F. A. Ou, Esq., No. 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London; J. P. Buyerre, Esq., Fallet, M. Goode, Asros, I. Cresent Wharf, Birmingham; and Mr. Taxalas Evass, shington-buildings, Liverpool.

HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the MINES, consisting of an 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with four botiers (ay Fairbairn, of Manchester): a 9 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with two botiers; a 16 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with two botiers; 24 in. plunger poles, and 24 in. pumps; If pieces, windbores, &c., 18 in. to 4 in. pumps considered, winding apparatus, wrought-iron rails, wrought-iron rods, wrought-iron piates for main rods, lathe, pins and nuts, weighing machine, &c.

Mr. Jons Parronand will show the machinery, &c., on the mines, and applications for further particulars to be made to Mr. C. D. Williamson, Greenfield, Holywell.

CRAFNANT COPPER MINE.

CRAFNANT COPPER MINE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CRAFNANT COPPER MINE, situate in the country of Mericoneth, about three miles from Harlech, and the same distance from the shipping port of Lianbeda. Up to the present time the working of the mines has consisted chiefly in driving levels to intersect the lodes; several have been cut, from which considerable quantities of ore were taken, and sold much above the price of Cornish ores; and it is now the opinion of the captain that it only requires a shaft to be sunk a sufficient depth to make it a rich and leating mine.

For further particulars, apply to George Wilson, No. 2, George-street, Sheffield.

LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.

EXTREMELY VALUABLE FARM AND MINERAL RIGHTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FREEHOLD of TRETOIL, FARM HOUSE and FORTY ACRES of LAND, and extensive common rights, together with a SHARE of the MINERALS on the whole ESTATE of TRETOIL, of 80 acres, abounding in minerals of the richest quality, and extensive lodes of copper and tin can be worked. The lodes of Wheal Messar and Tregolien run through the whole estate. An influential company is desirous to work the whole, having already commenced on the adjoining levels, and it is anticipated that the purchaser would be able to make most advantageous terms.—To treat, apply to Mr. Pranless, solicitor, East, Grinstead, Sussex.

TUNBRIDGE GUNPOWDER MILLS, KENT (FREEHOLD), WITH LAND AND WATER WAYS, EXTENDING OVER ABOUT FIFTY-FOUR ACRES. WATER WAYS, EXTENDING OVER ABOUT FIFTY-FOUN ACRES.

TO BE SOLD. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (in consequence of
the death of the late proprietor), ALL those well-known GUNPOWDER
WORKS, established by the late Messrs. Barton, in conjunction with Sir Humphry
Davy, situate on the Bliver Medway, about one mile from the town and railway station
of Tunbridge, with wharfage and water carriage from the works to the Eliver Thames,
consisting of four mills, with two pairs of stones each; corning house, fitted with new
and improved machinery; stazing and dusting house; press house, with new hydraulic
press; drying house, recently fitted; charcal mill, petre refinery and mill, mixing
house, charcoal kiln and stores, magnalines, proof house and grounds, packing house, fastelling, cart sheds, cooperage, workshops, manager's house, 15 cottages with garders,
meadows, dic. Also, a wharf at Tunbridge, and a large magnatioe on the banks of the
Thames, at Erith, with storesteeper's house, &c.

To be viewed by previous arrangement only, and further particulars may be obtained.

TO BE SOLD, about EIGHTY TONS of CARBONATE of

BET SOLLY, BOOM ELGERTY TONS of CARB
BARYTES, lying at a railway station near a shipping port, unde
cumulances, and must be disposed of, either at one price or other. Sampl
or the bulk may be seen by applying to Messrs, John Gerbrill and Co.,
Corn Exchange, Leeds.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL that VALUABLE and COMMODIOUS FREEHOLD BOTTLE WORKS,
and THREE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSES adjoining the same for workmen, situated

and THRKE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSES adjoining the same for workmen, situated in the Close, Newcastle-upon-Type.

The BOTTLE WORKS having TWO EXCELLENT CONES, capable of producing 200,000 dozen per samum, most extensive warehouses, large and convenient pot lofs, bottle sheds, &c., with a river frontage of 334 feet—a frontage which is seidom to be met with on the Type,—and crams thereon; a large steam-engine and boilers, two pairs of edge stones, pung mil, &c., : an extensive statish and gearing, with wagons for receiving and conveying coals to all parts of the works, together with all requisits appureances for carrying on a large bottle trade.

The property is also well adapted for a timber yard, saw mills, engine works, flow mills, werehouses, or any trade requiring space, convenient to the town and shipping. The premises may be viewed on application to Mr. Josu Stotos, builder, &c., No. 6, Argyle-street, Newcastle-upon-Type, who will supply further particulars.

VALUABLE COLLIERY LEASES FOR DISPOSAL, AT RUABON, NORTH WALES.—The LESSES' INTEREST in TWO contiguous COLLIERES, upwards of 200 acres in extent, now in work, at Ruabon, North Wales, and abounding in valuable coals, ironstones, and fire-clays, is OFFERED FOR DISPOSAL. The properties are well suited for furnaces, and are convenient for transit. Minerals unexceptionable.—For full particulars and to treat for same, apply to HENRY BECKETT, Eq., Wolverhampton.

COLLIERY TO BE SOLD.—TO BE SOLD. BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY in FULL WORKING ORDER, having a present eatput of about 150 tons per day, which can be considerably increased, together with all TOOLS, RAILS, PLANT, COKE OVENS, &c., complete. This colliery is worked by means of levels, and is connected with the Taff Vaie, Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford lines of railway, and is within 20 miles of the shipping port of Cardiff.

For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. H. J. HOLLER, solicitor; or May of Joseph Henderson, civil and mining engineer, Aberdars, Giamorganshire.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under lands in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut.-Colonel S. Cowell Stepney, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 ft.; numerous SEAMS of IRONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and leads to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidweily and Pembrey, the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a thotaling dock capable of accommodating vascels of 500 toas and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to Charkes Berkely, edicitor, 52, Lincoln's firm-fields, London; or to William Rosser, Esq., mining engineer, Lianelly, South Wales.

PARISH OF TREVALGA, NEAR BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL. FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, for such time as may be agreed upon, the RIGHT of WORKING a SLATE QUARRY in the ESTATE called TREHANE, in the said parish, the property of Mr. James Rickard. A small opening has been made in the hill, and very superior slate may now be seen on the pot, which is easily worked, and is situated within a mile of the shipping port-of Boscastle. Such an opportunity for working a valuable quarry has arrely ever been met with, and only requires to be seen to be approved of.

For further information, application to be made either to Mr. Janus Rickard, of Trahane, near Boscastle; or to Mr. W. O. Kino, solicitor, Camelford.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, all the VEINS, MINES, SEAMS, and BEDS of COAL, CULM, and RIONSTONE, in, under, and upon the farms and lands called CAERCURLACE, TULCHA GANGL, and TYDC, comprising together 404 acres or thereabouts, situate in the parish of Liantriesent, in the said country, and contiguous to the Ety Valley Railway.—For particulars, apply to Mr. CUTHERRITON, solicitor, Neath; or to Mr. WELLAMSON, Liansily.

in Ireland, the LEAD MINES of MIZVOON, County of Gaiway, situated about two miles from Otterard, and near the Gaiway road, and also very convenient to waier carriage to Gaiway, by Lough Corrib. A promising lead vein has been discovered bearing on near the surface, with a shaft commenced by the proprietor, to show the nature of the vein, and he and some of his friends will be giad to join in the undertaking. Captain Floyd, Well Park, Outerard, will show the mines and lands on which they are altugish and which are nearly 400 acres in extent.—For any further particulars, and terms, apply to Janes Sell, Esq., Ardoarne, Ballinisice.

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NEW ZEALAND.

THE ISLAND OF KAWAU,

Affording an opportunity to the monied speculator rarely met with.

Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the and coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northern and the capital and two miles from the maintand, and forms one of the wincipal leading points for vessels estering the Houraki Guit, or Frish of the Thams.

The strait between it and the satin land afforts are another and accord, which was about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and sating the strain and afforts are considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable attention, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australiasian Company (Lincited), its whom the property belongs a royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be Susse on the property.

By order.

DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 18, 1958.

103

LANAUOL BRINING JOURNAL. CH 26, 1859. The Tavistock Ironworks. CO.'S PRICE LIST OF MINING MATERIALS MARCH, 1869. Per cwt. Flat rod shieves Tram wheels. Ditto bored and door 9s. 6d. BRASS. Per lb. Baring and bucket brasses 18. 3d. Baring and bucket brasses 18. 3d. Baring and bucket brasses 18. 3d. Small brasses and bear- 18. 3d. - 18. 7d. Baring new patterns, an additional charge to cover the cost thereof appany have a vast number of old patterns in store, for which no Discount for cash payments, 3 per cent. n given for good scrap iron, delivered at the works. DD CO. are instructed to offer FOR SALE a new 30 inch gand other MACHINERY, made by them, and to be seen at their nowing description, and which the owners are prepared to sell at a conies. Terms, &c., can be known on application:—A new 30 in. cylinder ING CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, 4 ft. crank, of the no, with a 22 ft. diameter fly-wheel, wrought.-iron fly-wheel shaft, with fir winding, and a pumping, crank, with a 10 tons boiler, having a tube in the usual outfit complete. N.B.—A shoice can be made either of a room in five parts. le usual outfit complete. so in five parts. of five parts. of five parts. of CRUSHING MACHINE, having rolls, 30 in. diameter and 13 in. trong frames. Tavistock is four miles from a shipping port. of, Tavistock, February 23, 1859. BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

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BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a
STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE,
viced at their works. Nicholls, WILLIAMS, and Co. beg to announce
NUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest
its, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought
at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, an
ignore to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and waynings

iners to erect the same. Steam bollers and chains made, and warnied eription.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
To the consignment of bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne:
BALL LINE OF BRIFTISH AND AUSTRALIAN EXBOYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.
Appointed to Sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the Stand Britain and Britain Britai

The WHITE STAR clippers, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and LIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st

EIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st every month.

STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month. Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

ET M. H. O'HALLORAN WHITE STAR. T. C. KERR. THE SEAST. GAGOS.

KET CLARKE. SHALIMAR J.R. BROWN.

STAR OF THE EAST. GAGOS.

SHALIMAR J.R. BROWN.

BTH TROMAS FRAIN. SIROCCO J. FLOOD.

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BTH TROMAS FRAIN. SIROCCO J. FLOOD.

STAR WHITE. SHALIMAR BREWSTER.

And other celebrated clippers.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.

17 PRINCE 1745 4500 M'LAY April 20.

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10 1329 4000 JALES WHITE

STAR 2390 5000 KERN

PASSENGER SEMBAR OF THE APPRIL SHALIMAR MAY 1.

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10 1329 4000 JALES WHITE

STAR 2390 5000 KERN

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ne passenger ship.

and Prince is one of the finest merchant vessels affoat, and for splendour idency cannot be surpassed. Size has only made one passage from England, which was made in the wonderfully short space of 72 days. Her salcon agant, and profusely supplied with every comfort. This ship has a separative indice.

USTRALINE.—The renowned clipper, Red Jacket, Capt. Ex.ROYAL MAIL LINE.—The renowned clipper, Red Jacket, Capt. Italiona, 2460 tons register, 5000 tons burthen (admittedly the fistest and doments this in the world), will be dispatched at noon of the 1st May.

6 following enumeration of her passages will show her sailing qualifies:—
Liverpool in 13 days 2 hours: Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days; Liverpours in 68 days; Melbourne to Liverpool in 68 days; England to Melbourne to Liverpool in 69 days; England to Melbourne to Red and the Company of the Company Patiengers. Her second cabin, intercrediate, and steerage accommodations to these of any ship in the trade. Passengers embark 30th April. at or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and CHAMERS, 21, Water-crost; or to Ghinkelay and Co., 63, Cornbill, London; or SETHOUR, PEACOCK, 16, Femburch-street, London.

A USTRALIA AND THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—

A USTRALIA AND THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—

A USTRALIA AND THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—
A THROUGH PASSAGE TO FITZROY RIVER AND MORETON
BAY, BY THE MERSEY LINE OF PACKETS, SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 29th of every month. The magnificant clipper, Captain Cook, 2500 tons burthen, is the packet of the 25th
She has been in Her Majesty's transport service the last two years, having
silly selected on account of her extraordinary speed, which justifies the expecthe will make the passage out under 70 days. Her second cabin in poop is
dily any ship on the berth, and the chief cabin is elegantly farmished.—Apply
5 monreson and Co., 20, Water-street, Liverpool; or to their agent, Andrew
28, leadeshall-street, London, E.C.

AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND IRONMONGERS TO HER MAJESTY.

9, 12, and 12, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

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21, 22, AND 12, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

22, 12, and 12, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

23, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

24, EVALUATION OF THE WORK, can with confidence that and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care.

25, Part of the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE. BLOKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Sline Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, Interpolation, Stamp Grates, Delewing Serges, 20.

25, Part of the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The MERCHANGE of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE.—The MERCHANGE OF THE SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, and all persons eng OLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND IROMONGERS TO HER MAJESTY.

Nos. 9, 12, and 13, FORE TO HER MAJESTY.

and Sove being MANUFACTURERS of WIRE WORK, can with confidence strongest and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care.

SUFFLED with Brass and Iron Wire Sleves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Sia, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delewing Serges, 26.

6 MATERIAL of every description supplied on the best terms.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND INONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. /52.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

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Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-attreet, Birmingnam.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY GRANT LICENSES for the USE of IMPORTANT PATENTED INVENTIONS (now adopted on numerous railways at home and abroad, to the extent of upwards of 10,000 aniles), by the following patentees:—

Adams, W. B.

Boucherle, Dr. H.

May, Charles.

Myota, Charles.

Wild, C. H.

Woodhouse, W. H.

Woodhouse, W. H.

Woodhouse, W. H.

Woodhouse, W. H. merous railways at home and abroad, to the extent of upwards of 10,000 mines), by the following patentees:—

Adams, W. B. Boucherle, Dr. H. Moste, C. R.

Adams, W. B. Bridgewater, H. Pole, William.

Barlow, P. W. Bruf, P. S. Prince, Paul.

Barningham, W. Macdounell, J. J. Samuel, James,

Bergue, C. de. Macneill, Sir John. Wild, C. H.

Billups, J. E. Woodhouse, W. H.

Every information as to description, oost, &c., of the various plans may be obtained on application to the secretary.

26, Great George-street, Westminster.

BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE AND ENDLESS
RAILWAY.—An ENGINE and TRAIN of WAGONS, constructed for South
America, will WORK on the roads DAILY, between Worsley and Manchester, drawing
tools and merchandise, from this date till Saturday, April 2, inclusive.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. F. H. HEMMING, Star Hotel, Manchester; or at No. 47, Marklane, London, E.C.

YORKSHIRE TYRE AND AXLE WORKS, ROTHERHAM,
LOCOMOTIVE TYRE BARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR ENGINES,
CARRIAGES, AND RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS.
STEEL IRON for springs, MERCHANT and OTHER IRONS MANUFACTURED,
WILLIAM F. HOYLE, Proprietor.

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[MARCH 26, 1859

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DIVIDEND MINES, Shares. Mines. Paid. Nom. Pr. Business. Dividends Per Share. Last Paid.	6000 Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan. 1 2 6 2 1 Feb. 1829 1000 Angarrack (copper), Phillack. 1 0 0 116 1136 No call. 12 Penhaldarya (fead) 13 0 0 3 5 256 Antren Consols (cp.), 8t. Erth. 9 7 3 8 8 1000 Ashburton United (cop., tip.) 8 0 0 734 Nar. 1829 4030 Penhalzet and Wh. Wrsy Uni. 1 7 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5120 Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.] 2 11 10. 734634 734 20 0 6 0 2 6—Feb. 1859 10000 Bampfyide (copper), Devon 0 12 6 4 0 0 754.0 0 754 May, 1858	1 10000 Rallymoneen 9 0 0 912 9 017
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistockt. 2 6 8. 7% 7% 7% 10 13 6. 0 5 0—Mar. 1359 240 Boscean (tin), St. Just 2 91 6 0. 180 2 3 0 0. 1 0 0—Nov. 1858	1000 Barf (lead), Keswick 1 5 0 3 3 July, 1857 6400 Pridenux Wood (tin, cop.) 3 0 0 264 512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes, 7 0 0 12 512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes, 7 0 0 12
200 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh. 33 0 0 37 5 0 0 2 0 0-Mar. 1858	505 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap. 18 13 0 5 4½ 5 Mar. 1859 4096 Queen of Dart, Ashburton 0 10 0 5 1024 Beneathwood (lead), Linkin. 1 5 0 5 No call. 5000 Ramsiey Hill(cp.)Sticklepath 1 5 0 2½
128000 Copper Miners of England	
867 Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganah 7 10 0 14	200 Bestre, Kenwyn. 2 10 0 . 5\(\) . 5\(\) 6\(\) 0ct. 18\(\) 18\(\) 8\(\) 40\(\) 8\(\) Bestre, Kenwyn. 0 3 6 . 3 6. 5\(\) 5000 Bolling Well (ep.), Gwithlan 4 0 0 . 1 Dec. 18\(\) 18\(\) 1000 Riben (L. 20) 0 0 . 15\(\) 12\(\) 12\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 10\(\) 12\(\) 10\(\) 12\(\) 12\(\) 10\(\) 12\(\) 10\(\) 12\(\)
4076 Devon and Cornwall (copper) 4 6 3. 13 4	123 Bosweddan and Wheal Castle 32 0 0 Nov. 1858 6000 Rosswall Hill & Hansom Utd. 2 10 0 25 1000 Bowdley Consols (tin, copp.). 0 2 0
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan 24 5 0 175 305 0 0 2 10 0—Aug. 1858 6700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow 4 14 0 8 3 15 0 0 2 6—April, 1856	4000 Brook Wood, Buckmatleigh. 0 12 6. 1 1 15000 Ruardean Colliery 0 7 0. 3 1 15000 Ruardean Colliery 7 0 7 0. 3 1 15000 Ruardean Colliery 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2560 Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†. 25 0 0 . 42 60 8 3 1 0 0Mar. 1859 486 Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]* 54 15 0 86 82 84 21 0 0 2 10 0Mar. 1859	4000 Brynglas (lend), Cardigau
160 Levant (copper tin), St. Just 2 10 0 110 105 110 1081 0 0 5 0 0 12 0 1859	6380 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 2 5 0. 3 3 34 4 July, 1858 200 Shropshire Blackwood [L.]. 5 0 0. 4 1900 Buller and Bertha (copper). 3 10 0. 4 34 4 Feb. 1859 519 South Basset (cop.), Gwannap 4 0 8. 8 714 1900 Chec-Cynon, Cardiganshire . 0 10 6. 14 19 1900 Chec-Cynon, Cardiganshire . 0 10 6. 14 1900 Chec-Cynon, Cardiganshire . 0 10 6. 14 1900 Chec-Cynon, Cardiganshire . 1 1900 Chec-Cynon, Cardiga
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* 18 15 0 100 320 10 0 3 0 0—Feb. 1855 5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset 3 15 0 134 113 6 0 6 0—May, 1858 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859	1775 Calstock United (tin and cop.) 6 15 0., 1
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0. 13½ 14 3 2 0 9 10-Jan. 1858 470 Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Downt. 50 0 0 35	
5000 North Dolcoath (copper), Camborns . 1 6 6. 6 . 5 1/4 6 . 0 2 6. 0 2 6—Mar. 1856 6000 N.Wh. Basset(cop.,tin), Illogan(S.E.] **ii 12 . 10 11 . 14 12 0. 0 5 0—Aug. 1856 6400 Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]. 1 2 6. 15 . 14 15 . 33 5 0. 0 10 0—Mar. 1859 200 Phomix (copper, tin), Linkinghorns . 100 0 0. 420 . 294 10 0. 25 0 0—Nov. 1856	6000 Cardigan South Bog (lead) . 1 0 0 . 1
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) —	2830 Carmarthen United (lead) [L.] 2 10 0 8 4370 Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan 0 13 0 14 % 14 Oct. 1887 3000 Carn Vivian
1024 Rosewarne and Heriand United 2 10 0. 11 10½ 11 1 0 0. 1 0 0—Mar. 185s 15000 Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited. 0 5 0 3 10½ 0 1 0 10½ 0 1 0—Aug. 185s 258 South Camdon (cop.), St. Cleer (S.E.) 2 10 460 465 475 556 0 0 10 0 0—Jan. 1859	3675 Carvath United
256 South Garrast	7146 Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead) 0 14 0 6s 4s. 5s Aug. 1858 1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 1 18 10. 32.
496 South Wheal Frances, Hogan's [S.E.]. 18 18 9., 215 205 210 320 5 0., 5 0 0 —Mar. 1855 470 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ivest 18 0 0 6 0 90 926 0 0 6 0 0 —Feb. 1859 4900 Tincroft (cop., tin), Fool, Hogan [S.E.] 3 0 0 4 4½ 4½ 9 3 5 0 5 0—Feb. 1859	6000 Chollacot Consols (copper)
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap	
6400 West Fowey Consols (tin and copper). 7 10 0 8 0 2 6 0 2 6—Mar. 1858	12000 Cornw. Gt. Con. (dt., &c.) [L.] 2 0 0., 2 Fully paid. 5000 Tairesin (silver-lead) [L.] 5 0 0
240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	2000 Crowlwin (lead), Lianidioes. 1 10 0 1/41/4 1/4No call. 6000 Tolvandaen (copper), Marazion. 8 8 844
5120 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe 1 0 8 4¼ 3¼ 4¼ 0 8 0 0 2 0—Feb. 1858	4000 Cumberland Black-Lead [L.] 5 0 0 . 5 1/2 . 5 1/2 . Fully paid. 4000 Tracton Silver-Lead [L.] 1 20 . 1
1024 Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe 0 4 0. 7 0 7 0. 0 5 0—Dec. 1855 896 Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lei. (S.E.)t. 9 17 6. 66 73 75 50 5 0. 3 10 0—Feb. 1855 500 Wheal Mary (tin) Lelant	11000 Date, (North Staffordshire [L.] 1 0 0. % % % Nov. 1838 5000 Treburgett, Crowan [L.] 5 0 0. 5 5 1000 Daten (sillead), Cardigansh. 6 0 0. 4 %
80 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0 300 250 13 0 5 0 0—Feb. 1858 198 Wheal Ston (thi, copper), Camborne 107 0 0 185 289 0 0 2 10 0—Feb. 1859 1040 Wh. Treiswny(silid.), Liskeard[S.E.] † 4 10 0 32 31 32 36 10 0 1 0 0—Jan. 1856	4817 Devon and Courtenay (cop.). 1 2 6. 144.134 135. Feb. 1859 1024 Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall. 14 1 0. 12 11 12 1400 Devon Burra Burra (copper). 5 8 6. 134 20. 1838 6340 Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.) 0 6 0 48. 48. Jan. 1859 4000 Tyn-1-Worglodd (slate), Car. 5 15 0 48.
5000 Wickiow (copper), Wickiow 5 0 0 40 31 15 6 1 10 0—Jan. 1859 MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.	20000 Devon New Copper Co. [L.]. 2 0 0. — 6000 Virtuous Lady & Wh. Bedford 0 13 6. 4 5000 United Mines (ep., &c.), Tav. 4 2 6. 5000 United Mines (ep., &c.),
1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just 11 5 0 5 12 5 0 0 5 0—Jan, 1854	3360 Dyfigwrn (lead), Wales 12 6 6. 12
100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire 25 0 0 50 13 0 0 5 0 0—July, 1856 2000 Bryntail Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire 4 2 6 5 5 5 3 0 2 6 0 2 6—July, 1856	512 E.Basset (co.), Redruth[S.E.] 29 10 0235 730 235 Feb. 1858 30000 West Devon Cons. (cop.), [L.] 1 0 0 1
6000 Bwich (silver-lead), Cardiganshire . 3 9 0. 1½ 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 40 2 6 0 2 6.	6000 East Carn Brea (cop.) Redrath 1 7 6. 612
2000 Collocombe (copper), Lamerton	6000 East Fowey Consols 0 10 0
672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulvai	5000 P. Resewarps (cp. tin) Gwin 9 3 0 3/ 19 14s P.A. 1850 1979 West Trevelven (tin convert 5 7 6 10 14 15
1024 East Wheai Margaret (tin, copper) . 7 17 6. 4 . 5 5 1/2 . 0 5 0. 0 5 0—Jan. 1854 4940 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4 0 0 . 3 1/4 . 41 4 3 . 0 6 0—Feb. 1857	256 East Toigus (copper), Retirula 47 0 0., 68 67 68 July, 1857 10000 West Wiest and (tin, &c.), 2 12 6, 4 1000 East Traditis (cop.), Cwen 8 10 744
2000 Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire. 12 & 0., 214	6000 E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kes 2 0 0., 1¼ 6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 2 6 6. 3 4 138. 148 2048 East Wheal Lovel
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	1020 Esgair Liee [L.]
2000 Hotyford (copper), near Tipperary	1559 Garreg (lead), Flint
9000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 410 6. 23. 0 5 6. 0 3 0—8ept. 185. 5000 Merllyn (lead), Flint	1000 Gernick
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	6000 Gt. Crimits (cop.), St. Austell 1 0 0 . 14
19000 Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [8.E.] 0 6 0. %. 16s. 16s 0 10 0. 0 2 6—July, 185 128 South Crimis (copper), St. Austeil . 19 0 0. 285	1 1000 Great Hewas United, (tin) 2 3 0., 9s., 8s. 9s., Mar. 1859 2000 Wheal Falmouth and Sperries 1 10 0., 14
280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just 28 17 9. 15 4 5 0. 0 10 0—June, 1856 970 St. Aubynand Grylls (cop.,tin), Breage 6 8 4. 2½. 017 6 0 7 6—April, 1856 20000 St. Day United (tin and copper) 2 5 0. %. 1½ 1½ 0 3 6 0 1 0—Feb. 1856 9600 Tamar Con. (silid.), Beeraiston [S.E.] 4 10 0. 39s. 32s. 36s. 4 13 6 0 2 6—Feb. 1856	17500 Gt. Tregune Consols, Atlarnun 1 0 6 14 No call 6000 Wheat Fursient (in), Stiffney 1 0 0 2
572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 11 10 0 15 17 20 1 15 0 1 0 0—Feb. 1854 120 Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall 15 10 0 15 403 13 6 2 10 0—April, 1851	5129 Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.] 11 14 11. 344. 3 314 Oct. 1858 1000 Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan 2 12 0 21 13 10 Great Wheal Haddern (till) S 13 0 44. 45. Aug. 1858 6000 Wh. Henry, Helyn, Glead [T. 1] 2 0 41 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
4096 Treweatha (silid.), Menheniot, Cornw. 3 1 0., 8s. 6d 9s. 10s 1 12 0 0 3 0—April, 1857 100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 0 0 11 55 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 185-	1024 Gt. Whoat Fortune, Breaze. 27 13 10. 43
512 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap, 15 0 6., 67½., 59 55 22 0 0., 2 0 0—July, 185;	8634 Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst 0 7 3 % Oct. 1858 5000 Wheal Maxwell
6140 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 2 13 0 12s ½ ½ 1 6 0. 0 0 0—Oct. 185/ 250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap 310 350 359 42 0 0. 3 0 0—Oct. 185/ 4096 Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.] 5 15 0 31½ 3 3½ 0 5 0 0 5 0—Mar. 185/ 512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea 3 10 0 20 8 10 0 1 10 0—Oct. 185/	100 Herward United (lead) Flint. 74 0 0 25 0ct. 1888 12000 Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock 2 5 6 1 56 5000 Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock 2 5 6000 Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock 2 5 6000 Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock 2 5 6000 W
5000 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agraes	5000 Kelly Bray (Id., ep.) Callington 3 19 6. 24% . 234 234 . Nov. 1857 4000 Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton 0 2 2 3 4 4 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 5 2 5
240 Wheai Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 39 10 0 30 40 10 0 3 0 0—Ang. 185 1024 Wheai Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear. 12 2 6 216 10 2 6 0 7 6—Jan. 185 4096 Wheai Wrey (tend), St. Ives 11 6 6 35 2 12 6 0 2 6—Dec. 185	2 6500 Kinnerton (lead), Salop 1 3 0 13 15 6000 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear 9 9 0 13 6000 Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.] 1 6 6 224 224 224 1859 1024 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth 27 4 6 104 10 1024
[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]	1024 Leads & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 14 16 3. 444
FOREIGN MINES. 2464 Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5 0 0 140 140 210 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 185 12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Caba (S.E. 140 0 0 38 36 38 88 12 0 1 0 0—Jan. 185	
10000 Coptago Mining Company, Chill [S.E.] 16 0 0., 12 ., 10 12 ., 5 18 0., 6 10 0-Mar. 186 15000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.], 10 0 0., 10 ., 7½ per cent. — Yearly.	1000 Lestwithiel (lead & copper) 0 11 0 1 Feb. 1859
25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.] 20 0 0., 25 23 25 13 10 0., 0 17 6—July, 185 15000 Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.] 3 0 0., 10 4., 9 4 10 4 6 5 6., 0 5 0—Mar. 185	8 12000 Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.] 1 0 0 . 1
10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal) [8.E.] 1 15 0 . 1½ dis. 6 8 9 . 0 2 6 — June, 185 103815 Mariquita and New Grannds (8.E.) 1 0 0 . % % % 0 8 0 . 0 1 6 — Jan . 185 10000 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [8.E.] 1 0 0 . % % % 0 1 0 . 0 1 0 — Jan . 185	9 3000 Milltown (silid.), Irel. [L.]. 1 0 0 . 1 50000 Australian Royal Mail 10 0 0 34
FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE. 10000 Alten & Quanangen Uni. (cop.), Norw. 16 10 0 3 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 185	4157 Mount's Bay Cons., Marazion 4 5 0. 3 11739 Ditto C 20 0 0 18 3 1000 Nant-y-Car, Rhayader [L.]. 2 13 4. 23 . Aug. 1858 8915 Canada 32 10 0 .130
10000 Pontgibaud (sillead), France [S.E.] 20 0 0. 5 . 4 5 . 1 0 0. 1 0 0—June, 185 7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.] 18 15 0. 1½. 1 1½. 33 0 0. 1 5 0—July, 184 11000 St., John del Rey [L.], Braxil [S.E.]. 15 0 0. 12 . 11 12 . 35 7 6. 1 0 0—June, 185 43174 Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0. 2¾. 2½ 2¾. 1 16 6. 0 4 0—Feb. 185	6000 New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons. 1 2 6 2 May 1858 30000 Ditto (Preference)
43174 Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0. 234. 234 234 1 16 6. 0 4 0—Feb. 185 NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	6000 New Treleigh Cons., Redruth 0 16 0. 3 3 3 3 10000 Electric Telegraph. 100 0 0 .104 1024 New Wheal Frances, Illogan. 0 15 0. 3 Nov. 1858 7199 Ditto (New). 10 0 0 .114 mm
Shares. Mines. Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. done. Last Call 90000 Acadian Charcoal Iron. Nova Scotia (L.) 8 10 0 . 6 . Nov. 185	2 2500 New Wheal Vaddon 0 5 0., 2 2 Dec. 1858 34344 European and American Steam [L.] 9 0 0 % 1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 14 17 0 24 Feb. 1859 25000 Indian and Australian Telegraph 0 20 %
20000 Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.]	2500 North Frances, (cop.) [8,E.]. 10 10 0. 8 84, 9 Feb. 1859 200000 London Discours
6000 Central American (silver), Alotopeque [L.] 7 0 0 234	120 North Laxey (10.) Isleed State of 0 0 55
\$3040 Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rheniah Prassia	8 1000 North Minera (lead) [L. £5]. 3 0 0 0 6 . 51/4 6 . Nov. 1858 120000 Peel River Land and Mining 5 0 0 . 3 151 North Penhaldarva (lead) . 1 5 0 . 5 . Aug. 1858 30000 Peninsular and Oriental Steam 50 0 0 . 157
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [S.E.]	6 6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney 2 10 0. 2% 214 234 Aug. 1857 10000 Rhymney New
4000 Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand L. Zoj	4040 North Wheal Trelawny (lead) 9 10 6 16s 32 74 May 1959 10000 Phymney Iwon
2309 Kinzigthai Mining Association, Germ. 4 0 0 1 1 4 60000 New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.] 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 096 Okel Tor (lead), Calatock
60000 North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] (S. E.] 0 10 0 1\(\) 1\(\) 1\(\) 10000 Norveau Monde (copper) 1 0 0 \(\) \(\) Fully gain	*.* Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporate.
90000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1] 0 10 0 % % % Nov. 185	S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A
25000 Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Fiedmont [L.]. 1 0 0 1½ Fully pale 20000 Weilington Copper Mine Tompany, West Canada, Limited. 1 0 0 . 1	tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we information. Exports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office well most specific extendion.
1000 Westing (copper) 1 0 0 18s	100
2 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	outh minimizations are requested to be minimized.—And to be, there,